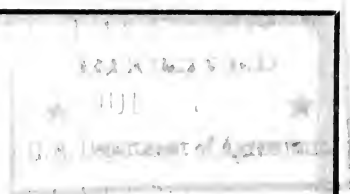


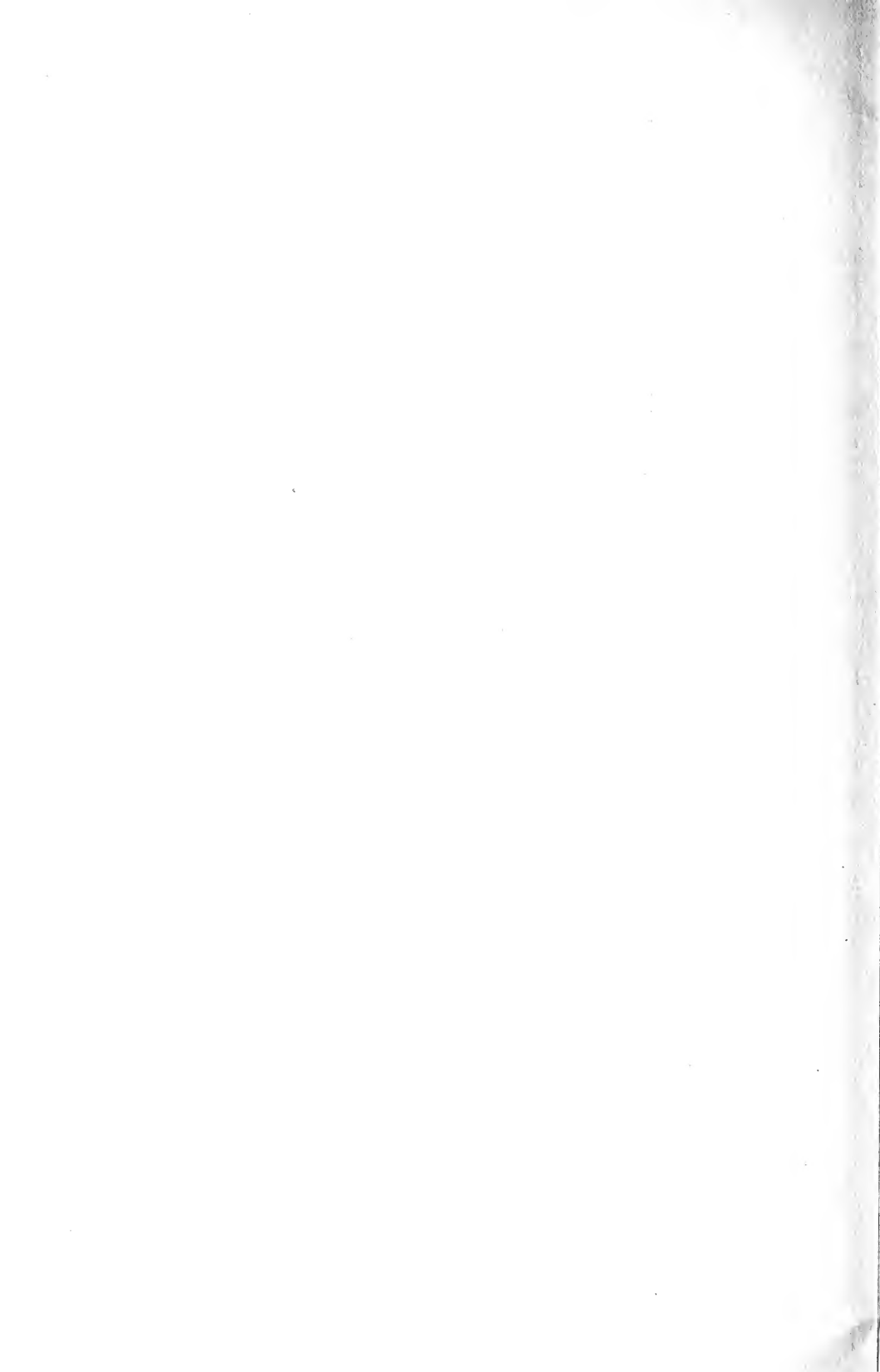
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6225

1928







W. L. GUMM, Peony Specialist



Down by the Brook at Gumm's

An Invitation

An invitation is extended to all flower lovers to visit "The Pines," the home of W. L. Gumm and his floral favorites, the Peonies and Iris. I now have quite an extensive field of Iris, about 300 named varieties, composing some of the best in existence.

The Iris will begin to bloom about the 10th of May, followed by the Peonies, which usually commence to bloom about the last week in May. They are about their best June 10th. I grow over 1200 named varieties of Peonies, composing some of the world's best. Make it a point to take a little outing during the blooming season, bring your family and all of your children, and some of your neighbors. You will find a good shady place to eat your lunch, on the grounds. Remington is situated on two of our State roads—the Jackson Highway running direct from Chicago to Indianapolis, and Federal Road 24 running from coast to coast, also on the State Line division of the Pan Handle Railroad, making it quite accessible at any time over good roads.



Gismonda

Gumm's Peony Gardens

Gumm's Peony Gardens on the outskirts of Remington, Indiana, are a joy to the flower lover at any season of the year, for the large grounds are filled with fine specimens of trees, shrubs and plants, but Iris and Peony time attracts thousands of visitors from far and near, as well it should. The thousands of plants with their wealth of bloom produce a panorama of exquisite blending of colors that are enough to delight many. Yet, there is a self-satisfying treat for others to whom the perfume and individual beauty of perfectly grown specimens hold a deeper meaning, for there they find the best, whether native or imported. No words can tell of their beauty as we who have spent many happy hours with them know. They must be seen.



East Front of Gumm's Residence

GUMM PEONIES

AS GOOD AS ANY; BETTER THAN MANY

In presenting this new edition of my catalogue I do not intend to submit a handbook or manual of peony lore.

My aim is to give merely an outline of facts and features that should be of interest to both new hands and old at the fascinating game of peony culture,—to the veteran no less than to the novice.

I am glad to say that each year has been a substantial increase in my peony business. I am pleased at this increase not only as a professional or commercial grower to whom it spells prosperity, but as an amateur and enthusiast who wants others to share his hobby and who wishes his favorites to be found in every garden.

I can claim to be one of America's veteran growers. Few have been longer in the game. It is a far cry back to 1880, but that was the year when I obtained by first prize, crocus and tulip time till the last chrysanthemums succumb to the November blast. I have collections of the choicest roses, iris, gladioli and dahlias; but first, last, and all the time, the peony holds first place in my affections, whether during full bloom in May and June or showing only its seed pods and glistening foliage the rest of the summer.

A SPECIALIST

I wish to emphasize the fact that I am a peony specialist. I love to see flowers in my office, in my house everywhere, in the garden, from frost till frost, from primrose, crocus and tulip time till the last chrysanthemums succumb to the November blast. I have collections of the choicest roses, iris, gladioli and dahlias; but first, last, and all the time, the peony holds first place in my affections, whether during full bloom in May and June or showing only its seed pods and glistening foliage the rest of the summer.

I began as an amateur. I gave away hundreds of choice plants and flowers in order that neighbors and friends might likewise become lovers of this flower. It was later that I realized that I could spread the peony gospel far more extensively if I became a "professional grower" and made the propagating and selling of peonies a business as well as a diversion.

My expectations have been more than realized. My customers—and they have become my friends—represent every state in the Union and all parts of Canada. I have exported as well as imported. I am proud of my share in the work of spreading the cult of the peony. I fully believe that every peony I have sold has added to the sum total of human happiness and enjoyment of life.

COMPARATIVE NEWNESS OF THE PEONY

The modern peony is rounding out only its first century. Though its origin dates back some two thousand years and more into the legendary mists of antiquity, and though it has been cultivated in China for ages, the peony, as we know it, may be said to have begun its race toward the goal of universal popularity with the creations of the Frenchman, Lemon—not to be confused with the present day Lemoine—whose *Eduhis Superba* and *Grandiflora Nivea Plena*, originated in 1824, are still prime favorites and among our finest varieties. Miellez, Guerin, Verdier and Parmentier, all of them Frenchmen, in the fifties, and Calot in the sixties, have given us some of our choicest varieties which still maintain their vogue after a lapse of more than sixty years. The *Festiva Maxima* of Miellez, dating from 1851 is still the most popular of all peonies and one of the finest, being outranked by only six of the more than one thousand varieties passed upon in the 1921 symposium of the American Peony Society.

Crousse in the eighties and nineties, and Dessert and Lemoine, who are still with us, continued the great work of their compatriots.

The work of our American growers, Hollis, Richardson, Gumm, Mrs. Pleas, Terry, Rosefield, Brand, Thurlow and Shaylor as well as that of Barr and Kelway of England, belongs almost exclusively to the present century. The same may be said of the most meritorious productions of Lemoine and Dessert. This is only another way of saying that our finest varieties are of recent origin.

THE "SYMPOSIUM"

The American Peony Society, in arranging its "symposiums" performed a service of inestimable value. These symposiums, embodying the judgment of America's foremost growers and authorities, have had the effect of assigning to each variety its proper place in the scale of excellence.

These ratings were made on a scale of ten. Thus Lemoine's *Le Cygne* out-ranks all others with a rating of 9.9. Dessert's *Therese* comes next with 9.8, and Lemoine's *Solange* third with 9.7.

These ratings will give both the experienced grower and the beginner a reliable criterion by which to judge the excellence of the several varieties, and will prove a valuable guide in making selections. Where, prior to the taking of these symposiums, there was a more or less hap-hazard choice in making up a collection, there is now certainty. Every reputable grower is giving the rating of each variety listed in his catalogue, and is thus helping on the good work toward more and better peonies. In the appended list of my own peonies I am giving the symposium rating of each variety except in the case of certain Japanese and single peonies which for some reason or other were not included in the list submitted for criticism. I have omitted the decimal point, thus making the rating appear as a percentage, which would be the more logical and convenient form, as *Le Cygne*, 99, *Therese*, 98, *Solange*, 97 and so on.

THE PRODUCTION OF NEW VARIETIES

Between two and three thousand varieties of peonies have found places in American gardens at one time or another.

With only two primary colors—red and white—and the intermediate shades of pink to draw upon, a great many of these varieties have been very much alike, and not only this, but the same variety has been listed under different names, one of them has masqueraded under no less than twenty-four aliases. The propagation of established varieties is by the slow process of root division. New varieties are produced from seeds. It is, in either case, the element of time that counts most, and that makes the peony the slowest multiplier of our four major garden flowers. The iris, gladiolus and dahlia produce blooms from seeds the first and second season after planting but the peony does not bloom until the fourth and fifth season, nor does most of the seed germinate until the second spring. Moreover, from eighty to ninety out of every hundred prove reversions or throw-backs to the primitive single type. Out of thousands of seeds planted and that have germinated and bloomed possibly not one seedling may be found to possess the merit that would justify its retention. One famous grower, J. F. Rosefield, claimed that, out of five thousand seedlings but one would produce a bloom worth while, and another went still further and claimed that it required the raising of ten thousand seedlings to produce a single variety that would pass

muster. The aim always is to produce something new which in form, color, size and fragrance will surpass anything existing.

When this difficulty in propagating by means of root division, or in originating new and meritorious varieties, is considered, the peony really must be acknowledged to be the cheapest of all our perennials. Certainly no peony, however superior or new has ever commanded a price of one thousand dollars for a root division, which price has been asked, and I understand, paid for single bulbs of certain new gladiolus varieties. One hundred dollars seems to be the maximum price to be paid for a new variety of peony of the highest type.

LILLIAN GUMM

This peony is the pride of my heart. I am so convinced of its excellence that otherwise, I would not refer to it, as I am now doing. It possesses size, having a spread of from five and one-half to seven inches. The stems are strong and upright, easily sustaining the lovely blooms. The color is a beautiful shade of shell-pink, deeper in the center and fading to white toward the tips of the broad outer petals. Its fragrance is like that of La France rose. In fact the flower very much resembles the peony La France, with the advantage that it stands the hot sun much better. It is a strong, clean grower, very prolific bloomer, and produces vigorous roots that easily submit to division and consequent propagation. Lillian Gumm won 1st prize at the National Peony show at Ft. Wayne.

I am proud of Lillian Gumm; and I offer it with the utmost confidence as my contribution to the galaxy of peony stars. It has been before the public only a short time, but its popularity will most certainly increase as it becomes better known. I have been conservative in my description, and have not attempted a glowing word-picture, such as some peony rhapsodists indulge in, in their attempts to gild the lily and refine pure gold.

In addition to Lillian Gumm, I am now listing for the first time three others of my seedlings. These have been so much admired and praised by visitors to my gardens that I have decided to introduce them to the public. They are Vera, Golden Dawn and Grace Ott. Their descriptions will be found in the appended alphabetical list of my peonies.

My collection of English peonies is one of the most complete and extensive in America. I began importing these varieties over thirty years ago, and am among the pioneers among large American growers in this particular. I was one of the first to bring Baroness Schroeder to America, and I possess the largest stock in the world of Lady Alexandra Duff absolutely true to name.

Besides being one of the loveliest, Lady Alexandra Duff has been called the most famous of all Peonies, and during a period of several years tantalized every enthusiast into an unavailing quest after the "Lost Peony," so called because of ignorance of its proper name.

GROWING PEONIES FROM SEED

Few of the thousands of Peony enthusiasts have ever played the fascinating game of raising Peonies from seed.

With very few of our flowers is the production of new varieties accompanied with the same zest, the same demand upon the patience of the experimenter as with Peonies, and with none are the returns of pleasure greater.

One's interest in watching the growth increases constantly as the progress of the baby plant is followed, and it is not until the 4th and 5th year after the seed is sown that bloom-bearing maturity has been reached.

Most growers leave the task of pollinating to Nature. It goes without saying that where any variety is fully double in that all the stamens and pistils have been



Lillian Gumm



Seedlings where a riot of color was enthroned

converted into florets or petals, fecundation is impossible. But with singles, Jap Peonies, semi-double and such double varieties as still possess the reproductive organs, there is generally seed if the flower is allowed to remain and wither on the stem. Honey-seeking insects, bees and butterflies and even the winds are Nature's agents and carry the pollen of one variety to the pistils of another and a new combination results. One parent, the variety furnishing the seed, is always known, but in a mixed field the other parent is so uncertain as to be beyond even all conjecture. Even were only one variety grown in any one garden with no other within reach of even a busy bee's far flight, and where self-pollination takes place, the flower that later results from this seed will not in any way resemble the parent, as the force of atavistic tendencies will produce a reversion to some remote ancestor utterly dissimilar in type and color. There is but one way to propagate a Peony "true to name," and that is by root-division. A Peony grown from seed is always a new variety.

Some growers have tried pollination by hand, cutting a bloom of a certain variety and imposing it upon another selected as the second parent in the experiment. Where this is done it is necessary to cover the flower that is to furnish the seed with a head-piece of gauze or mosquito netting to keep off insects that might otherwise thwart the grower's plans. I have tried this method, but cannot say that it is superior to Nature's process, though in either case I gather my seed only from my choicest varieties.

In all the more than fifty years that I have been in the Peony game, and during which I have accumulated one of the largest collections of high grade Peonies in existence, I have found no single feature more absorbingly interesting than the production of new varieties from seed. My success may be judged from the circumstance that without engaging in the practice extensively I have originated such sterling varieties as Lillian Gumm, Grace Ott, Vera and Golden Dawn.

As I wish my customers and friends to share this pleasure of starting Peonies from seed, I have decided to offer seeds from certain of my finest varieties, as for instance Lady Alexandra Duff, Japanese, Yellow and Mixed varieties.

For the benefit of such beginners I would offer the following suggestions: As soon as ripe the seeds should be sown in a rich, medium heavy soil, about an inch and a half apart, and that much deep. Cover with a piece of burlap or straw to keep the growth moist and most of them will come up the following spring. September is the best time of the year for the purpose and the bed selected for the experiment should be in a sunny location and protected from sharp winds. As freezing time comes in late



Therese

November, say about Thanksgiving time, the bed should be covered with a mulching of not less than two inches in order to keep the nursling snug and warm in its new home. The mulch should be removed as is done with new Peony plants from root divisions set out at the same time and receiving the same protection, that is, early in the spring, though it is well to be sure that there will be no late snows and freezes. Usually the seed remains quiescent all through this first year, if planted after they become thoroughly dried but the grower must curb his curiosity and do no digging with the finger or a trowel to see if the newling is still there. The mulch should again be applied on the coming of the second winter, and this should again be removed as before early in the spring. Here the patience of the experimenter will receive its reward, for the seed has now germinated and the first sprout comes up, always with the same peculiar Peony characteristic of blood red coloring, that disappears later as the plant puts forth its leaves. At the end of this second season the plant will be found to have sent out little roots that in later life become the main roots, often thicker than one's wrist, of the new variety, though in the beginning they may not be thicker than a match.

During this first year the plant is only a few inches high, but the following year it may reach eight and even ten inches. In other words, the young Peony whether above or under ground is a plant of slow but steady growth.

By the end of this year, the third after planting, it will be necessary to lift the plantling and give it a new location with more room for expansion, a foot apart if placed in a row with sufficient space between the rows for cultivation. I have not thought it necessary to add that at all times the Peony bed should be kept free from weeds and well cultivated. This is always the Peony grower's first law.

As with root divisions cut from mature plants, this new bed should again be mulched to prevent heaving or lifting during heavy freezes and later thaws. The new plant will be found to increase in size and stature with each successive year, and finally in the 4th and 5th year after the seed was started the grower has his reward in blooms of a new Peony that is absolutely his property and that he is free to name as may strike his fancy. And as likely as not the lottery of chance may have given him a Peony masterpiece that will be his pride and the envy of fellow-connoisseurs.

The one great essential element in the game is patience and if fully exercised it is sure to have a great reward.

THE IMPORTANCE OF CORRECT PREPARATION AND PLANTING

Beginners and even old hands at Peony culture are often prone to neglect one of the cardinal conditions of success—the thorough preparation of the location selected as the permanent home of their Peonies, and the subsequent planting.

I have yet to see a definition of the phrase “success with Peonies.” To my mind it means the growing of healthy, vigorous, prolific plants with abundant foliage borne on stout, long stems, and bearing blooms of the largest size possible for the individual variety in question, blooms of perfect shape, richest color and fullest fragrance.

It goes without saying that a propitious season with freedom from late frosts, abundant sunshine and at the same time just enough and not too much rain is always



View across a Gumm Peony Field

a necessary concomitant of a successful Peony period. This rests with the forces of Nature over which man has no control.

But there are other conditions that depend from first to last on the Peony gardener, and among these should first be insistence upon healthy, vigorous plants or roots of good size absolutely free from disease. A conscientious grower should not furnish plants that fall short of this description, and the rule that has invariably governed my Peony business has been to send out only this grade or quality of stock.

With the shipment of such plants my responsibility ceases and is transferred direct to my customers. If they have made adequate preparation I am ready to guarantee the success of Gumm Peonies anywhere. And right here I wish to emphasize that no one can possibly be more anxious that my customers have this success than myself, and for this reason I am giving more than ordinary space and importance to the matter of thorough preparation of the future abiding place of the plants I have supplied.

Peonies need a rich, heavy soil. In some places such soil is ready-made by Nature, as in north-western Indiana where Remington is located. In some places here the alluvial loam deposited through thousands of years is ten feet deep and contains inexhaustible stores of plant food.

But where the soil must be "made" the best plan is to dig down fully two feet, deposit a layer of rotted manure and compost a foot thick and then fill in with the finest quality of soil procurable. Where a row of Peonies is anticipated a trench two feet wide and two feet deep may be prepared, and for wider beds the same proportions may be maintained.

If the gardener has the necessary patience he may make these preparations a year before the arrival of his Peony guests, giving the soil time to settle and the manure and compost an opportunity to be thoroughly incorporated into the foundation stratum of the bed.

The location must be one to admit of good and easy drainage, for if this is not the case the bed may become water-logged in heavy rains. The Peonies will suffer from too much moisture; the roots will rot and the plant perish. Under such circumstances it will be well to dig the trench a half foot deeper, filling the extra six inches with stones, broken rock or brick and very coarse gravel to serve as an absorbent of the excess moisture.

The foliage of any plant forms its lungs, taking water, carbonic acid, nitrogen and other plant foods from the air. The roots take up water and other elements of nourishment from the soil. Puny, starved roots will produce starveling plants with

starveling blooms or abortive buds. The strongest and best developed roots produce the most vigorous plants and the finest blooms. I have dug up four-year old plants in my Peony fields with roots as thick as my wrist and a spread of thirty inches in all directions, plants whose foliage had been borne on stems as thick as my thumb, and that had produced regal blooms as shown in the photographs of Lady Alexandra Duff, La France, Gismonda and other varieties in this catalogue.

Such blooms are possible only where the soil is naturally just as it should be, or its preparation has been thoroughly painstaking. Such blooms are worth trying for and no Peony gardener could wish for more ample reward for his planning, labor and expense. I wish every Gumm Peony I send my clients to grow and I beg their co-operation in preparing a place for them as indicated.

The Peony bed having been satisfactorily prepared for the reception of its tenants, the next step is the planting.

Many gardeners think that an ordinary trowel will answer their purpose. The proper thing is to dig with a spade a hole at least eighteen inches deep and as many inches in diameter. The saying, dig a dollar hole for a 25c shrub is the proper thing. The earth thus dug out should be thoroughly raked, broken and pulverized before it is returned, thus facilitating a snug, close packing of nutrient soil around the root about to be planted. The root should be so planted that the buds or eyes are about 2 inches below the surface level, and the soil worked with the fingers between and around the roots, care being taken not to break them.

Novices make the mistake of thinking that the eyes are all-important. Without these eyes or buds, there will be no sprouts forming the stems of the plant, but even with a plenitude of eyes there will be no blooms unless the root system has room for expansion and the soil is snugly packed and even firmed by treading down after the hole has been filled, this last to prevent too much settling of the plant. It has become an axiom in Peony culture that plants set too deep will not bloom. In this respect they are like the insect builders of coral reefs that perish if their structure sinks below a certain depth.



Siberian Iris in Gumm's Garden

Though I occasionally meet urgent requests for Peonies for spring planting, I fill such orders with reluctance. The plants are then about to awaken from their winter sleep, the sap begins to circulate, the sprouts that were eyes are ready to push their way toward the sun, and to dig them up at this time results in a shock to their system that is overcome with slow difficulty. It is far better to be patient and meanwhile give further attention to the preparation of the Peony bed, cultivating and weeding at frequent intervals to conserve its richness.

The proper time for setting out Peonies is when the plants are dormant and they can be moved while under the anaesthetic of suspended animation. This period begins with the first arrival of the heralds of the fall, with cooler nights, the cessation of bloom in our annuals and early autumnal tints in the woods, that is, about the 1st of September. Until the ground freezes the roots have an opportunity to adjust themselves to their new environment before



A Peony Border

the advent of deep-going frost, and even to send out tiny rootlets preparatory to a vigorous start in the spring.

Where the bed has been protected from freezing by several inches of mulching, I have known of plants set out at Christmas and immediately covered with the same blanket of mulch, but this procedure is hazardous and never to be commended. During the planting season of 1924 I was so much pushed with orders, that I could not attend to my own needs until the first week of November and with my entire force working at top speed we set out over 10,000 plants within three weeks to replace Peonies dug up and shipped to my clients. But having been properly planted all these Peonies gave a good account of themselves the following spring.

A word *en passant*. Peonies do not live forever. Like all other forms of life they have their entrances and their exits and each within its time plays many parts upon our garden stage.

I place no stock in the stories of Peonies having lived and flourished undisturbed in the same spot for a hundred years or more. Very likely the owners of such plants, generally of the *Officinalis* varieties, finding them ailing after a lapse of seasons, dug them up, trimmed down the roots, cut out decayed or diseased parts of the crowns and replaced the plants in new soil to start again an era of rejuvenated life and vigor.

As long as a Peony flourishes with undiminished floriferousness it should be retained. If it begins to lag, the indications are that the root system can no longer obtain the nourishment to support the top-heavy stem and foliage growth and at the same time answer the exhausting demands of bud and bloom production. Such plants should be dug up and if the crowns are sound and the roots healthy they should be divided, the roots trimmed back and each division given a habitation of its own. Never plant back in the same place the plant has been grown in unless you remove the old soil and replace with new.

Where the foliage is luxuriant, but the stems seem set in a circle and blooms are persistently lacking, the indication is that the plant is afflicted with crown-rot. It should be dug up and destroyed, for even if the plant is divided and the diseased parts cut out and the wound treated with a dusting of lime and sulphur, there is no assurance of satisfactory returns in the future. Such plants demand space, time and labor they do not deserve.

Where the foliage is scanty, the stems short and spindling, the diagnosis is nematodes or root-galls. Such plants should be dug up and burned and the contaminated soil removed from a two-foot radius, and replaced with fresh, rich earth, the bottom and sides of the excavation having first been disinfected with two or three handfulls of lime. Nematodes are to plants what a combination of adenoids and appendicitis is to



A corner of the Gumm Home

humans. Crown-rot is as often as not an indication of senile decay, though it may be caused by excessive moisture.

SELECTIONS

I would urge my customers to make their selections so as to have an unbroken sequence of blooms during the entire continuance of the peony season in their respective localities. By selecting early, mid-season and late varieties in the several colors—white, light pink, dark pink and red they assure themselves a full month of pleasure with these queens of the garden. I shall be glad to assist with advice. The finest varieties are not always the most expensive, nevertheless, the Shakespearean tenet to make one's habit costly as one's purse can buy, though intended to apply to one's clothes alone, might be applied to everything else in life—always to get the best within one's means. Fifteen dollars will bring a collection of twelve the-season-through peonies that any enthusiast can boast of and take pride in. Those that can afford it may spend twenty times as much on the same number, yet the average quality of their collection may not very much exceed that of the less expensive one.

AS GOOD AS ANY—BETTER THAN MANY

I have received thousands of letters from customers in every part of the United States and Canada expressing their pleased satisfaction with the roots I sent them, and with the manner in which I attended to their orders and wishes.

The stock I send out is guaranteed absolutely as to quality of roots and fidelity to name. Remington is situated in a fertile valley in northwestern Indiana between the Tippecanoe and Kankakee rivers, and my gardens have the advantage of the richest kind of black alluvial loam, formed by the accumulation of myriads of primeval alternate seasons of bloom and decay.

It is an ideal soil in which peonies cannot help but produce the most perfect root development possible, combined with prolific bearing of buds and blooms. Having had such a start my plants reach my customers with the chances of further growth and bearing much greater than would be the case had they been grown in a less favorable soil. In fact I might claim that Gumm Peonies obtain their start in a soil that is one hundred per cent perfect and unexcelled by that of any other grower either in the United States or Europe. I have filled orders and have orders on file amounting to thousands of dollars from other large growers thus attesting the quality of my roots.

I guarantee the roots I send out to be true to name. If there should be a mistake it would be inadvertent and will at once be made good. Where many varieties of peonies are grown and the stock is extensive, there is an occasional mixing up or unintentional picking up of the wrong variety. It has happened more than once that some of my foreign importations have not turned out to be what was ordered or what they were labeled to be.

PRICES

My prices have always been reasonable, and as low as the lowest. I might even claim that when the comparative quality of the roots is considered, my prices are lower than the lowest. The richness of the alluvial soil of my gardens and my long experience in peony culture make this superior root quality possible.

It has been my custom for some years to offer what I call an introductory collection, or to be exact, two collections. One is composed of eight peonies, and the other of sixteen, all named. They are all excellent varieties and are composed of varieties I have in large numbers. The catalogue value is much greater than this special price. My object in making this liberal offer is to get people started on the road to peony fandom, for once interested in this flower, they are sure to become future customers. Try one of these collections and I am sure you will be pleased. They are good strong roots and many will bloom the first season—eight fine named peonies for \$2.50 and sixteen for \$5.00, all different and truly labeled, and a chance to obtain a fine collection at half price.

I also make the following offer:

Send me \$5.00 and you may select plants amounting to \$5.50.

Send me \$10.00 and you may select plants amounting to \$11.00.

Send me \$25.00 and you may select plants amounting to \$27.50.

No discount on introductory collections.

Do not send stamps, send check, draft or money order.

No orders filled for less than \$1.00.

All orders are sent by express unless postage accompanies the order. Any surplus will be returned to the remitter.

Do not ask to have plants changed and other varieties substituted in the collections.

SHIPMENTS

Shipments will be made from September first until the ground freezes. It is best to order early as the plants will then have a better chance to become established before winter. Transportation must be paid by the purchaser.

PRESERVE THIS CATALOGUE

This catalogue was put out at considerable expense. Please preserve your copy for reference. The descriptions of the several varieties do not change, nor do the salient points of peony history and culture herein contained.

It is the prices only that fluctuate. As the stock of any variety increases and its cultivation becomes more general and wide-spread, the price declines. Other varieties may not be able to meet the popular demand and there is a corresponding advance in quotations. The old-time established and popular varieties maintain the same cost figure unchanged. I shall each season issue a price list apart from this catalogue to be mailed to each of my customers.

In the matter of embellishment and illustrations, I might add that I have hundreds of photographs of magnificent blooms of fine varieties from my gardens which I might use in this catalogue, but my belief is that no photograph, however well taken and sharply defined, can reproduce the beauty of the original. Moreover, in a black-and-white reproduction, lacking the natural colors, there is very little to differentiate one peony from another.

In conclusion I ask the reader to look upon this catalogue as my personal message,—as a sort of heart to heart peony talk. I have used the first person throughout just as I would were we face to face and were I speaking in the living voice. And such being the case, I beg to be, Cordially,

W. L. GUMM, REMINGTON, INDIANA.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST

The appended descriptive list covers some 500 varieties. The list by no means covers my entire collection, for as stated elsewhere, I have over 1100 distinct peonies in my gardens, aggregating thousands of plants and making the collection one of the largest and most complete in the world.

The varieties described below include all of the most popular as well as the best kinds of peonies. Any one desiring quotations or information concerning varieties not included in this list is invited to inquire by letter. The desired data will be cheerfully furnished.

The figures preceding the name of each variety in the list indicate the percentage ratings. The names in brackets are those of the originators and the dates signify, in each case, the year of introduction. Rating, name and date are always given when obtainable.

63—**ACHILLE** (Calot 1855)—Large, medium, compact rose type; shell-pink, fading to lilac white. Early midseason.

ADMIRAL DEWEY (Hollis 1903)—Bomb type, midseason. Large light built flower. Color a delicate rose-pink shaded heliotrope. Sweet scented.

85—**ADOLPHE ROUSSEAU** (Dessert and Mechen 1890)—Very large, semi-double. Purple-garnet. Very tall, vigorous grower; dark foliage, veined red. Early. One of the darkest Peonies. Fine for landscape effects. In my opinion the best early dark red.

84—**AGLAE ADANSON** (Kelway)—Flesh guard, yellow petaloids with a rose tuft. Large, flat, compact, semi-rose type; dark crimson; strong, erect, tall grower; midseason; good.

72—**AKSARBEN** (Rosenfield 1908)—Large, flat, compact, semi-rose type; dark crimson; strong, erect, tall grower; midseason; good.

65—**ALBA SULFUREA** (Calot 1860)—Large, splendidly built, bomb-shaped flower. Guard petals prominent and pure white, center sulphur yellow. Flowers held erect on stiff stems. Our stock of this variety is pure. Splendid cut flower.

86—**ALBERT CROUSSE** (Crousse 1893)—Immense convex rose-shaped flowers; flesh salmon pink; one of the most striking.

71—**ALEXANDERIANA** (Calot 1856)—Very large, full flower, rose type. Light violet rose. Very fragrant. A strong, upright grower. One of the most dependable early pinks for cut flower purposes.

71—**ALEXANDER DUMAS** (Guerin 1826)—Medium size, light violet rose, crown creamy white color of narrow petals, mingled with the wide center petals. Fragrant. Medium height, free bloomer. Early mid-season. Good cut flower variety.

74—**ALFRED DE MUSSET** (Crousse 1885)—Large, compact, typical rose type. Milk-white, with a blush center and crimson flecks. Without odor. Medium height and habit.

ALICE DE JUECOURT (Pele 1875)—(Syn. *Triumphans Grandevenensis*)—Medium-sized, compact globular crown. Guards and center lilac-white, prominently flecked with crimson, collar cream. Fragrant. Medium tall and free bloomer. Good.

ALICE HARDING (Lemoine)—“Tall, vigorous stems, very large flowers of the most perfect shape, broad petals of the best substance; cream white.”

ALPHA AND OMEGA (Pleas 1903)—Anemone type. Very early. Among the first to open and has a charm all its own. After the bud has opened into a beautiful convex bloom with deep rose guards and bright yellow petaloids, there develops in the center a ring of glowing salmon-pink petals, ruffled something like a huge *Chrysanthemum*, which in turn changes to white.

88—**ALSACE LORRAINE** (Lemoine 1906)—Very large imbricated flowers in cluster center petals, arranged like a water lily, creamy white, passing to pale yellow.

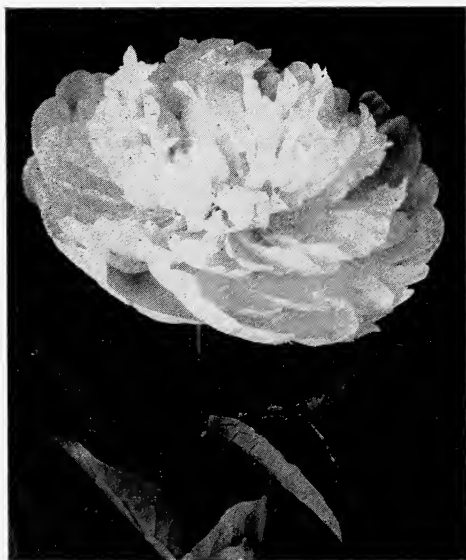
82—**AMANDA YALE** (Brand 1907)—Prize Peony. Large, loose semi-rose type. Color milk white with some petals heavily blotched carmine. Medium tall growers. Good bloomer. The proud and charming habit of growth and dignified poise of this plant when in bloom makes it a favorite with those who prefer a pure white peony.

51—**AMBROISE VERSCHAFFELT** (Parmentier 1850)—Large purplish crimson, cup-shaped; late bloomer.

AGNES MARY KELWAY—Light rose, early mid-season.

65—**ANDRE LAURIES** (Syn. *Fragans*, *American Beauty*, etc.) (Crousse 1881)—Big, full flowers, anemone shaped, violaceous, red, late; owing to its good keeping qualities, its fine coloring under artificial light, and its fragrance, it is one of the standard cut flower varieties.

90—**A. M. SLOCUM** (Franklin)—“A white, loosely built flower of rose type, very attractive. Central petals slightly edged crimson. Golden stamens intermixed throughout the petals give the flower a creamy effect. Good grower. Free bloomer.” This is Mr. Franklin’s description.



Mons Dupont

- 86—**A. P. SAUNDERS** (Thurlow 1919)—Large, flesh-white flowers changing to nearly pure white in center; guard petals sometimes marked carmine. Petal very long and curved, giving a magnolia bloom effect, except the center petals, which form a ball until flower is well developed. Late.
- 75—**ARCHIE BRAND** (Brand 1913)—Large, beautifully formed, shell pink with lighter border.
- 81—**ARLEQUIN** (Dessert 1921)—Variety of form and tint very variable; many flowers are of the Japanese type whereas the vigorous stems produce full flowers. Broad guard petals, clear purplish-pink splashed silvery white, center salmon, pink and yellow; very elegant variety.
- 67—**ARMAND ROUSSEAU** (Dessert and Mechin 1903)—Medium large, flat, semi-double; dark violet-rose; silvery reflex; vigorous, erect, free bloomer; midseason.
- ARMANDINE MECHIN** (Mechin 1880)—Large, medium, compact, flat, semi-rose type. Violet-crimson, showing stamens. Medium, strong, spreading habit, free bloomer, midseason.
- ARTHEMISE** (Calot 1861)—Large, compact crown. Guards and crown light violet-rose, collar very pale pink. Crown prominent, inclosing narrow center petals. Fragrant. Strong, upright, free bloomer. Midseason. Extra.
- 81—**ASA GRAY** (Crousse 1886)—Large, full rose-formed bloom, salmon flesh, powdered with carmine-lilac; very distinct and beautiful.
- 73—**ATROSANGUINEA** (Calot 1858)—Has large full blooms, purplish-scarlet, shaded deep violet.
- AUGUSTE DESSERT** (Dessert 1920)—Cup-shaped flower of fine form, with rounded petals. Color velvety crimson-carmine, often streaked white, with wide silvery border. Many flowers have stamens intermixed with the petals. Very brilliant. Dessert says "A superb variety awarded certificate of merit at the Paris show June 2, 1920." Very scarce. Stock limited.
- 78—**AUGUSTIN D'HOUE** (Calot 1867)—Immense convex blooms, scarlet-purple, with silvery reflex; one of the finest.
- 87—**AVALANCHE** (Crousse 1886)—Large perfect shaped blooms, pure white with creamy center, striped carmine. Extra fine.
- 80—**AVIATEUR RAYMOND** (Dessert 1915)—Large, beautiful flower. Very bright cherry red, shaded garnet and brilliant amaranth. Showy.
- 90—**BARNES SCHROEDER** (Kelway 1889)—Considered by many the most beautiful peony grown, delicate flesh changing to white, vigorous grower and free bloomer; immense flowers of great substance, with high chalice-shaped center, lasting a long time when cut.
- 65—**BEAUTE FRANCAISE** (Guerin 1850)—Delicate flesh pink, with white and carmine spots; nicely formed flower.
- BEAUMARCHAIS** (Lemoine 1922)—Tall grower, large imbricated flowers of clear pink, with mauve tint, late. Introducer's description.
- 79—**BEAUTY'S MASK** (Hollis 1904)—Very large, compact flower of clear bluish white, tinted lilac, guards clear lilac, collar lighter than guards, mixed with creamy-yellow petaloids, giving it a distinct appearance. Fragrant and fine. Crown type.

- BEAUTY'S QUEEN** (Kelway)—Large white, outer petals bluish-rose color.
- 76—**BELISAIRE** (Lemoine 1901)—Delicate flesh marbled with carmine on first opening.
- 68—**BELLE MAUVE** (Lemoine 1903)—Large double flowers of perfect form, fringed petals; beautifully shaded lilac and violet mauve.
- 81—**BENJAMIN FRANKLIN** (Brand 1907)—Deep bright red, medium size. Stems long and straight.
- 53—**BERANGER** (Dessert 1895)—Medium compact, flat rose type. Clear violet-rose. Erect, tall, compact grower. Very late. Good.
- 70—**BERLIOZ** (Crousse 1886)—Large, compact, rose type; light carmine-rose; tipped silver; medium, strong, tall; free bloomer; late midseason.
- BERNARDINE** (Kelway 1908)—Large, semi-double, deep crimson.
- 86—**BERTRADE** (Lemoine 1909)—Creamy white, sulphur center; strong; vigorous grower.
- 87—**BIEBRICH** (Goos & Koenen 1912)—Very large, flesh-colored bloom of flat rose type. Late.
- BIRKET FOSTER** (Kelway 1909)—Full double bright crimson-scarlet.
- 69—**BLANCHE CIRE** (Origin Unknown)—Semi rose type, early. A variety catalogued first by M. Dessert, of France, in 1908, the origin of which is unknown. Translated *Blanche Cire* is "Wax White." Pretty, glossy wax-white buds with sulphur-yellow center with a greenish reflex. The leading variety in the Paris cut flower market.
- 50—**BOULE BLANCHE** (Crousse 1882)—Very double, pure white.



Baroness Schroeder



Blanche King

BLANCHE KING—(A. M. Brand, 1922)—Very large, full, globular rose-type flower, with large, imbricated and incurved petals that open very symmetrically. It is bright, glistening, deep pink in color, with a silvery reflex. The plant is medium tall, with sturdy, upright habit and good stout stems. Foliage a rich, dark green. Given an Award of Merit by the American Peony Society on its first showing at London, Ont., in 1922.

80—BOULE DE NIEGE (Calot 1867)—Large cup-shaped bloom of perfect form; white, shaded sulphur; center bordered carmine; erect habit.

82—BRAND'S MAGNIFICENT (Brand 1918)—Semi-rose type; midseason. Another great red. Color deep dark red with a bluish cast. The nearest blue of any red peony. When this variety is in bloom visitors will return to it time and again as the best red they have ever seen. Wonderful because of the beautiful form of the flower, its prodigality of bloom, its great, broad, symmetrical arranged petals and its magnificent color effect.

83—BRIDESMAID (Kelway, Syn. Marie Jacquin Verdier)—A semi-double variety of exceptional beauty and exquisite form; white tinged delicate flesh, with a mass of golden stamens in the center; the whole flower having the appearance of a huge water lily. Very free bloomer.

75—BUNCH OF PERFUME (Kelway 1901)—A beautiful flower of a vivid rich rose-color, very sweetly scented.

71—CANDIDISSIMA (Calot 1856)—Very full anemone shaped flower, guard petals creamy white, center sulphur yellow with a green heart.

CANDEUR (Dessert 1920)—Large globular flowers of a delicate silvery pink, slightly tinged lilac-rose, fading to an iridescent white, center flecked with carmine. Vigorous grower and fine, clear, green foliage. (Introducer's description)

72—CARMEN (Lemoine 1898)—Very large, flat, compact, semi-rose type. Hydrangea-pink, center flecked crimson, color sprinkled in fine dots like Asa Gray. Tall, erect, healthy grower. Mid-season.

78—CARNEA ELEGANS (Guerin 1850)—Hydrangea pink, clearer center, with some carmine. Medium size; flat, rose type; fine fragrance; medium height. Mid-season.

77—CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA (Kelway)—Large, compact, globular, semi-rose type. Dark violet-crimson, guards streaked light in the center, wide petals throughout the bloom; strong, erect, medium, tall; mid-season. Good.

78—CHARLES McKELLEP (Brand 1907)—Crown type; midseason. Opens rose-shaped and develops into crown type. The irregular, rich, crimson petals of the center are mingled with gold stamens and surrounded by rows of broad, silky guard petals. It has a charm peculiarly its own.

76—CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN (Hollis 1904)—Large, globular, compact rose type. Uniform light solferino-red. Fragrant. Tall, erect, medium-compact habit. Late.

86—CHERRY HILL (Thurlow 1915)—Very deep garnet, yet with a sheen which makes it especially noticeable in a collection; in blooms not fully developed stamens are visible. Stems long, from four to four and a half feet, and very erect. It shows at its best in the garden where the glowing flowers are visible from a distance. Awarded Silver Medal by Mass. Hort. Society.

84—CHESTINE GOWDY (Brand 1913)—Crown type; late midseason. Prize Peony. A striking specimen of the cone-shaped Peony. The broad, outer petals are silvery pink and enclose a zone of fine, irregular shaped, closely set petals of deep, rich cream which in turn surround a cone of broad pink petals splashed and tipped crimson. The stems are long, slender and strong, bearing a single flower of good substance and if cut as the bud is bursting makes one of the best cut flowers. It is delightfully fragrant.

CHRISTINE SHAND (Kelway)—Very delicate flesh color, with large rounded guard petals, and a large, elevated cushion of central petals; very beautiful.

87—CLAIRE DUBOIS (Crousse 1886)—Large globular flower of the finest pink, glossy reflex; one of the finest.

78—CLAUDE GELLEE (Lemoine)—Large, medium, compact, flat, rose type. Uniform creamy white. Dwarf, compact grower. Type of bloom and color same as Alsace-Lorraine, but much dwarfier and later.

69—CLEMENTINE GILLOT (Crousse 1885)—Enormous bloom, broad deep pink, guard petals, center soft mauve pink, with whitish reflex.

85—CLEMENCEAU (Dessert 1920)—Very large, full, imbricated bloom. Color carmine, slightly shaded amaranth, with silvery tints and wide silvery border. Flowers open well. Beautiful and very late. (Introducer's description.)

COMTE D'OSMONT—(Cal. 1856)—Medium size, loose, globular crown. Guards and crown milk-white, collar cream-white, center flecked crimson. Height medium. Early midseason.

COMTE DE NANTEUIL—(Cal. 1858)—Large globular, bomb. Guards violet-rose, collar light-er, center clear salmon-pink. Fragrant. Erect, strong, tall stems, free bloomer. Midseason.

85—CORONATION (Kelway 1902)—A very large, handsome flower, light pink at the edges, the remainder a creamy-flesh tint of a very delicate shade; the center is Chalice shaped with golden anthers at the bottom of the cup; a few anthers are also exposed between the petals.

96—CORNELIA SHAYLOR (Shaylor 1917)—A full, well-formed flower of pyramidal shape. Guard petals and collar of a faint pink, softening to white, and deeper shell-pink center. An extra-good variety. Late.

81—COURONNE D'OR (Calot 1893)—Very late, exceedingly fragrant, ball-shaped bloom, snowy white with yellow reflex and carmine edges on center petals, incomparably lovely and one of the very choicest and best Peonies in cultivation.

The Partial Contents of a Recent Number Shows Wide Range of Subjects Covered

The Japanese Viewpoint in the Garden.

Narcissus Cultural Directions.

Rustic Work for the Garden (with drawing).

Seasonable Work for October (with drawing).

Fruit Department as follows:

Notes on Fruit Storage. The Concord Grape.

Fall Planting of Raspberries. Storing Peaches.

Tripod Stepladders. Two New Sweet Apples.

Editorials with subjects as follows:

Tolerance.—Basis of all Progress. Fire Prevention Should be Taught. The Mind and Health.

Misguided Nature Lovers. Get Into the Sunlight. Handling Gladiolus Cut Flowers.

"Hardyzing" Tender Plants. Disarmament Means Death. Are We Savage?

The True Living. Catalogue Makers Please Note. Generosity May not be Justice.

Poems as follows:

The Desert Primrose. One of These Days.

Life's Aftermath.

"Stubby" of the Smithsonian (Dog story).

Molly Darling (One of the old songs).

Little Stories from Life (Bridwell's Department).

The Glad Philosopher's Musings (Department).

Size in Flowers.

Weather Department:

Seeking Ideal Vacation Weather. Great Climate Changes Forecast. The Weather and Static.

Transplanting Trees in Frozen Ground.

Summer Weather of 1926.

Dahlia Tuber Protection.

Meadow Salsify for Winter Bouquets.

Making a Lawn to be Proud of.

Rose Department:

Looking After Roses. Rosa Rugosa. The Rose in the House. Yellow-flowered Roses.

The Old Roses.

Wayside Ramblings Department:

Property Rights.—Our Own and Others. Flowering Bulbs for the House. Score Card for Zinnias.

Box of Flowers for the Sick.

Making a Pansy Bed. Growing Fringed Gentian from Seed. Filberts and Hazelnuts. The Passion Flower. Old Single Hollyhock.

Hollyhock Seedlings Vary. Japanese Iris.

Rooting Geranium Cuttings.

Timely Suggestions for October (Department).

Month by Month with the Flowers (Department).

Sir Thomas Explains (Cat Story).

Remedy for Cut Worms.

Planting the Spring Bulbs.

A Zoo Romance (A Lion story).

The Queen Bee (Bee Department).

The Cultivation of Tall Bearded Irises. } Iris Dept.

Siberian and Orientalis Iris. } Iris Dept.

Review of the 1925 Peony Rating. } Peony Dept.

Planting Peonies. } Peony Dept.

Gladiolus Department:

Gladiolus Field Notes. Hardiness of the Gladiolus.

Digging Bulblet Crown Gladiolus Bulbs.

Depth of Planting Gladiolus in Oklahoma.

Wintering Gladiolus Bulbs. Gladiolus Baron

J Hulot and Heliotrope. Glads Lose Color.

Storing Gladiolus Bulblets.

Bird Department:

An Unusual Robin Home. Cooperation Among The Birds. Young Humming Birds. My Birds Bring Compensation. Small Birds carried by Larger Ones. Caterpillars and Wasps.

Jimmie and Jennie Wren.

Suggestions for Garden Clubs.

Useful Gardening Hints. } Garden Club

The Amaryllis Family. } Department.

Looking Around at Gardens. } Department.

Queries & Answers Department:

Home Apple Storage. Forest Fire Weather Forecasts.

Growing Roses in Coldframe.

Construction of Frost-proof Storage.

1926 Spring Weather. Soil for Potting Plants.

Transplanting Irises. Peony Bloom First Year After Setting. Transplanting Maiden Hair Fern.

Poison Ivy and Virginia Creeper.

Stem Rot in Asters. Narcissi Fail to Bloom.

Making a Floral Cross (with drawing).

Small House Plans Illustrated and Described.

Feeding Shelves for Birds in Winter (drawing).

The Aquarium.—Part V.—Water Plants.

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63—**COMTE DE GOMER** (Calot 1868)—Very large bloom; velvety purplish red; late. Extra.

CRYSTAL LAKE — (Franklin) — A large and attractive flower of semi-rose form. In color it is a dark rose-lake that does not fade in the sun, and bright golden yellow stamens are prominently arranged around the center of the flower. Exceedingly strong and vigorous grower.

DEEMSTER (Kelway 1909)—Very deep chocolate-maroon, semi-double.

71—**DELACHEI** (Origin unknown) (Syn. Dr. Boissduval). (Del. 1856)—Very large cup-shaped bloom, dark velvety crimson purple; extra fine late variety.

76—**DELICATISSIMA** (Origin unknown) (Nearly identical with Floral Treasure.) Flesh, passing to bluish white, full double, sweet scented; extra fine.

60—**DESCARTES** (Dessert and Mechen 1885)—Large, flat, loose, semi-double. Analine (amaranth) red center streaked lighter. Tall and compact. Mid-season.

61—**DIRECTEUR AUBRY** (Crousse 1897)—Large globular flowers in clusters, deep amaranth; late.

DISRAELI (Kelway 1908) — Deep amaranth.

76—**DOCTOR BOISDUVAL** (Guerin 1850)—Rose type, late midseason, regular fine form, with large rounded petals, conspicuous among the red for its brilliant, dark maroon coloring. Nothing finer in all red varieties. In color it closely resembles Delachei, but differs in the shape of its petals and formation of the flower. A rare landscape variety.

69—**DR. BRETTONEAU** (Verdier 1854)—Medium to large, pale lilac-rose, bomb center tipped cream-white, occasionally flecked crimson; fragrant; vigorous grower, free bloomer; splendid keeper; early midseason. Extra good commercial variety.

81—**DR. H. BARNSEY** (Dessert 1913)—Large, full, globular bloom. Solferino red shaded crimson with pronounced bluish reflex. Good, strong habit. Late.

77—**DORCHESTER** (Richardson 1870)—Very large and very full, creamy flesh color tinged with pink, an unusual shade and a very beautiful dwarf grower and free bloomer.

DOROTHY KELWAY (Kelway)—Very deep, full crown-type flower, with pale rose guard and tufts. Creamy pink collar.

78—**DUC DE WELLINGTON** (Calot 1859)—Very large, well formed blooms, on long, firm stems; color sulphur-white; very fragrant; good grower and free bloomer, extra fine.

81—**DUCHESS DE NEMOURS** (Calot 1856)—Very fine cup-shaped bloom, sulphur-white with greenish reflex; fine bud; a very beautiful variety.

67—**DUCHESS OF TECK** (Kelway)—Large, globular, rose-type, brilliant.

DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE (Kelway)—A very handsome bright crimson flower.

74—**DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE** (Kelway 1895)—“A large variety of deep rose red color with outer guard petals, and dense center.”—Journal of Horticulture. Award of merit, R. H. S.

86—**EDMOND ABOUT** (Crousse 1885)—Rose type; late midseason. Large double globular form, delicate Hydrangea-pink with lilac shades



Couronne D'Or.

deepening in the center, which is often prominently flecked with crimson buds borne in clusters. Fine fragrance.

76—**EDULIS SUPERBA** (Lemon 1824) (One of the oldest varieties)—Very large, bloom of perfect shape; fine brilliant pink, shaded violet, intermixed with narrow, whitish petals; silvery reflex; one of the best early cut flower varieties. Should be in every garden.

78—**E. G. HILL** (Lemoine 1906)—Large bomb shaped flowers in clusters, on short, stiff stems, carmine rose, bordered silvery rose; very free bloomer.

ELECTRIC (Kelway) 1907)—Full double. Brilliant pink.

92—**ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING** (Brand)—Fine pure white of most attractive form and quality. Softest shell-pink when first opening. Outer petals and center marked crimson. Extremely fragrant.

76—**ELLA WHEELER WILCOX** (Brand 1907)—Crown type with deep shell-pink guard petals. Collar of crimson and cream petals intermingled. Delightfully fragrant. Late.

73—**ELIE CHEVALIER** (1908)—Crown type. Mid-season. Color a uniform Tyrian-rose, center flecked with crimson.

ELLA CHRISTIANSEN—(A. M. Brand, 1925)—A large, loose flower of rose form that comes on a tall, vigorous plant with long, medium-strong stems, and its long, narrow petals graduate shorter toward the middle, forming a cupped center. The color is a soft medium shade of pink that holds well throughout the life of the flower. A very free bloomer in midseason with a pleasing fragrance.

87—**ELWOOD PLEAS** (Pleas.)—Unusually large, flat, compact rose type. Uniform light violet-rose, delicately shading to lilac white. Fragrant. Medium height. Erect, compact grower.



Edulis Superba

EMMA (Terry 1905)—Rose type; midseason. Large, full, double; white tinged with bright rose; very pretty and has many admirers.

EMPEROR OF RUSSIA (Kelway)—A magnificent deep purple-crimson; very handsome; early flowering.

71—EMPEREUR NICOLAS (Crousse 1897)—Large ball-shaped bloom. Tufted center. Color, a brilliant amaranth with purple reflex, very effective. One of the best reds.

80—ENCHANTMENT (Hollis 1907)—Medium size, flat, semi-rose type. Uniform pale lilac-rose, stamens visible. Drooping habit, tall, strong stems. Midseason.

90—ENCHANTRESS (Lemoine 1903)—Large, globular flowers of creamy white, sometimes showing flecks of carmine. A tall, strong grower. Late.

ERNEST JARDINE (Kelway)—Cherry-rose colored guard petals; narrow inner petals; full double; most sweet scented.

79—ESTAFETTE (Dessert 1910)—Large, globular bloom. Clear purple-carmine, with silvery margin. Very early.

80—ETTA (Terry)—Bright light rose, strong grower and free bloomer; one of Terry's best. Late.

87—E. J. SHAYLOR (Shaylor 1918)—Globular, compact bloom of rose-pink, petals tipped lighter. This variety is very distinct because of the ring or golden-edged and golden-tipped petals. Strong upright stems of medium height. Midseason to late.

76—EUCHARIS (Lemoine)—Outer petals fleshy white, center cream; large and double.

83—EUGENE VERDIER (Calot 1864)—Very large, compact, typical rose type; pale hydrangea-pink; outer petals lilac-white; fragrant; very erect, rather dwarf habit, with extra strong stems; free bloomer; late. This variety has been greatly confused with Eugenie Verdier and L'Indispensable. It is, however, entirely distinct; its very coarse, light green foliage and heavy stem alone distinguish it from any other variety.

86—EUGENIE VERDIER (1864)—Large, medium compact, flat semi-rose type; pale hydrangea-pink; collar lighter, center deeper flecked crimson; fragrant; tall, medium, erect, free bloomer; midseason. Very distinct from Eugene Verdier, with which it is often confused. Extra fine variety.

82—EVANGELINE (Lemoine)—Large, very compact, flat, rose type. Pale lilac-rose splashed scarlet. Erect, tall, medium habit. Late. Extra good.

81—EVENING GLOW (Hollis 1907)—Large, semi-double flower. Hydrangea-pink, tipped with white. Fragrant. Early.

87—EXQUISITE (Kelway 1912)—Flat flowers of warm pink, petals pointed, giving a pretty effect. Well established plants produce fine flowers. Fragrant. Midseason to late.

77—FANNY CROSBY (Brand 1907)—Large flower with soft pink guard petals, surrounding a canary-yellow center. Strong grower. Early midseason.

78—FARIBAULT (Brand 1918)—Deep rose of a peculiar shade with a silver sheen.

84—FELIX CROUSSE (Crousse 1881)—Large, anemone ball-shaped bloom very brilliant red, ruby flame-colored center; one of the best and most popular reds.

80—FESTIVA (Donkelaar, 1838)—Has large, perfectly formed cup-shaped flower, glossy cream-white, center petals touched carmine; dwarf grower and later than Festiva Maxima.

93—FESTIVA MAXIMA (Mieliez 1851)—The best known and generally considered the finest white Peony grown. Though an old variety, it has never been surpassed. Color snow white, center petals touched purplish carmine; enormous full double bloom; very broad petals; handsome foliage; very tall, vigorous grower; splendid strong stem; early bloomer.

75—FLORAL TREASURE (Rosenfield 1900)—Color bright pink, very large and double; exquisitely fragrant; a splendid bloomer and excellent keeper.

81—FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE (Brand)—Very large, beautifully formed, full, rose type. Pure white with faint crimson markings on the edge of the petals. Fragrant. Tall grower. Very late.

58—FRAGRANS (Sir Joseph Banks 1805)—Bomb type, dark pink with a purplish tinge. Strong, vigorous, free bloomer. Good keeper, very fragrant.

91—FRANCES WILLARD (Brand 1907)—Tall, strong grower, producing creamy white flowers of large size, yet delicate texture. One of the best of the Brand seedlings.

86—FRANCES SHAYLOR (Shaylor 1915)—Globular flowers of iridescent white petals interspersed with incurved yellow stamens. A very distinct variety. Dwarf plant. Midseason.



Felix Crousse

63—**FRANCIS B. HAYES** (Richardson)—Pure rich pink, after the color of Ilumei and a great improvement over that variety.

82—**FRANCOIS ROUSSEAU** (Dessert, 1909)—A really fine red Peony that is not yet known as well as it should be. In form the flower is semi-rose type in which the stamens are symmetrically arranged in a ring surrounding a tuft of central petals, showing in bright contrast against their brilliant red. On mature plants the blooms become quite full concealing the stamens. The color is lively velvety red. It blooms early and the flowers hold their perfect form and brilliant color many days before falling. This variety formerly rated at 7.5 was boosted to 8.2 in the last symposium, and we confidently believe it will be rated still higher as its true merits are better known.

67—**FRANCOIS ORTEGAT** (Parmentier, 1850)—Dark purple-crimson, showing golden anthers; fine, large, fragrant bloom; early and free bloomer.

FREEDOM (Kelway)—Very bright rose; semi-double flower of extra large size.

GALTEE MORE (Kelway)—Full double flower of a bright lilac-rose shade, with broad reflexed petals; very sweetly scented.

71—**GENERAL BERTRAND** (Crousse 1845)—(Syn. Madam Furtado). Large, compact, globular, typical bomb; uniform, solferino-red, center slightly tipped silver; tall, strong, upright grower; fragrant; early; extra good variety; sometimes confused with Modest Guerin.

GENERAL BULLER (Kelway)—A very brilliant cherry-rose.

GENERAL BEDEAU (Calot 1860)—Medium size, globular, compact, bomb. Uniform solferino-red. Strong, erect, medium height.

63—**GEN. GRANT** (Terry)—Fiery crimson, full double, large flower, robust grower.

GENERAL LAWTON (Pleas 1899)—Light lilac-purple, mixed with yellowish narrow petals. Large, semi-rose. Strong grower. Late.

72—**GENERAL DODDS** (Crousse 1893)—Very large, globular, compact, semi-rose guards splashed green, a few white petals in center. Tall, strong growth, free bloomer. Late.



German Bigot

89—**GEORGIANA SHAYLOR** (Shaylor 1908)—Large, globular, compact, semi-rose type, pale rose-pink, center and guards slightly splashed crimson, tall, compact, erect, strong grower; late midseason.

70—**GEORGE WASHINGTON** (Hollis 1904)—Large, flat, loose, semi-rose type; uniform, dark crimson; medium height, erect; midseason.

85—**GERMAINE BIGOT** (Dessert 1902)—Very large, medium compact, flat crown, pale lilac-rose, center prominently flecked crimson; strong, erect, medium height; free bloomer; midseason.

GETTYSBURG (Hollis 1909)—Deep blood red, large, loose, semi-rose type. Tall, upright, strong grower.

82—**GIGANTEA** (Synonym for Lamartine) (Calot 1860)—There is another Lamartine by Lemoine. This variety should have precedence to the name, but as it is already established under the name of Gigantea, we will keep it so. Enormous flowers, eight to nine inches across, of an exquisite shade of clear pink.

88—**GINETTE** (Dessert 1915)—Large, imbricated cup-shaped flower, soft flesh-pink, shaded salmon. Very fragrant.

82—**GISMONDA** (1895)—Globular, flesh-colored flowers, delicate rose center; very fragrant; a beautiful variety.

76—**GLOIRE DE TOURAINE** (Dessert)—Extra double flowers; fine bright red, shaded purple. Very late flowering; opens well, it is valuable for its very late blooming season.

GLORIOUS (Kelway)—Enormous large flowers of creamy white colour, tinted light pink. A beautiful, very valuable variety.

GOLDEN DAWN (Gumm 1923)—A delightfully dainty blending of soft white and gold best describes the color of this attractive new seedling, which comes as a welcome addition to the class of so-called yellow peonies. The flower is medium size, bomb type. The broad, round guard petals are clear ivory white surrounding a symmetrically shaped dome of rather evenly formed petals slightly incurved, which, when freshly opened, appears to give off a distinct golden glow like the rays of the morning sun. As the blooms age, the color effect changes till we have the delicate blending as of new honey in its wax-white comb. When cut and opened indoors, the golden effect holds well, and we have perhaps the nearest approach to the much sought for yellow peony. Delightfully fragrant. The plant is of pleasing habits, erect, medium height, clean foliage and a free bloomer. A very fine variety.



Golden Dawn



Hansina Brand

73—**GOLDEN HARVEST** (Rosenfield)—Soft pink guard, clear yellow collar, with a tuft of creamy bluish petals tipped red in the center, similar to Jeanne D'Arc. A very beautiful variety; very free bloomer.

70—**GOLIATH** (Hollis 1904)—Extra large globular, compact, rose type, with wide petals; Tyrian rose, slightly tipped silver; tall, strong grower, and free bloomer; mid-season. Extra.

GRACE OTT (Gumm 1923)—Very large, compact, semi-rose type. Color a brilliant dark crimson with occasional bright yellow stamens showing among the petals. Very tall, erect, strong grower, and a free bloomer. Midseason. As a cut flower it lasts well, and on the plant it holds its form and color against sun and wind better than any red peony we know. This remarkable seedling, growing in our trial garden along with all the world's best red, has proved a real sensation. The most critical observers have stopped to admire the magnificent dark red flowers as they stand supported on graceful stems well above the surrounding plants; and they agree with us that we have in this new seedling a distinct and worthy red that will win for itself an enviable place among the "best at any price."

69—**GRACE D. BRYAN** (Rosenfield 1908)—Brilliant pink; very double; a tall grower and very late.

88—**GRANDIFLORA** (Richardson)—Immense, full double silvery pink, very fragrant; late. One of Richardson's finest productions. Has held its own for a century.

81—**GRANDIFLORA NIVEA PLENA** (Lemon 1824)—Lovely pale flesh shaded salmon, changing to pure white; a grand variety.

GRETCHEN (Goose & Koenen 1911)—Perfectly formed flower without stamens. Ivory-white, tinted flesh. Strong, erect, dwarf habit. Beautiful.

GRIZZEL MUIR (Kelway)—Pure white; very fragrant. Award of Merit, Royal Horticultural Society.

82—**GROVER CLEVELAND** (Terry)—Very large, compact, rose type; dark crimson; strong, vigorous grower; late; one of Terry's best.

79—**GLOIRE DE CHAS. GOMBAULT** (Gombault 1866, introduced by Dessert 1896)—Extra full globular flowers, deep, fleshy pink collar, surrounding narrow petals of a clear salmon flesh,

shaded apricot with tuft of very large petals in the center, pink touched carmine; a many colored variety of great beauty.

78—**GLORY OF SOMERSET** (Kelway)—A very beautiful soft pink, large and double; sweetly scented.

HANSINA BRAND—(A. M. Brand, 1925)—Its large, very compact, rose-type flowers open in a deep, flat form. The blooms are deep flesh-pink, shading darker at the base of the petals, with a salmon reflex—the most distinct in coloring of all the new seedlings. The plant is strong and upright, with very stiff stems that hold the flowers erect. Received an Award of Merit from the American Peony Society, London, Ont., 1922.

82—**HARRIET FARNSELEY** (Brand 1916)—Beautiful shell pink. Late.

HAZEL KINNEY—(A. M. Brand, 1925)—A large, deep rose-type flower with broad petals symmetrically arranged. The color is uniform hydrangea-pink, very delicate and clear. It has a plant of medium height, with clean, light green foliage. A profuse midseason bloomer and a beautiful flower of fine form.

81—**HELEN WOLAVER** (Brand 1918)—Seashell pink splashed with a darker pink. Very late.

HENRY WOODWARD (Richardson 1883)—Rose type; very late. Color uniform pink with white reflex.

88—**HENRY AVERY** (Brand 1907)—White with some accidental markings of yellow and green in the center. Very fragrant.

69—**HENRY DEMAY** (Calot 1866)—Aniline red, with silver reflex. Medium size; globular, bomb type; fragrant; strong, vigorous. Midseason. Under proper conditions of growth this Peony has been a prize winner.

57—**HUMEI** (Anderson)—Immense bloom, carmine pink; very late.

72—**IRMA** (Calot 1859)—Rose type; late; very large, globular shaped flower that is full and double; color violet-rose with a few small, narrow, creamy petals in the center of the flower; a tall, strong grower.

87—**JAMES KELWAY** (Kelway)—A very fine white, exceedingly sweet scented. One of the best English Peonies and should be in every collection.

87—**JAS. R. MANN**—(1920)—Large, deep, rosy-pink, with one or two crimson streaks in the center of the flower and an occasional marking on back of guard petals. Central petals incurved, giving a very graceful effect.

79—**JEANNE D'ARC** (Calot 1858)—Large flower, soft pink guard, sulphur collar and bright pink tufted center tipped carmine. Extra.

92—**JEANNOT** (Dessert 1918)—Cup-shaped flowers of soft shell-pink slightly tinted lavender. Salmon-pink lights at base of petals. This variety gives great promise.

83—**JEANNE GAUDICHAU** (Millet 1902)—Large, cup-shaped flowers of white with pink reflex; petals edged carmine. Very attractive.

73—**JENNY LIND** (Parsons 1860)—Bomb type; midseason; large bloom on long stems; tall grower; free bloomer; color light pink with silvery reflex with narrow white petals interspersed with the center petalage; a most striking variety and one that has many admirers.

86—**JESSIE SHAYLOR** (Shaylor 1916)—Large, rather flat flowers of a delicate shade of deep cream with a reflexed light much like that of a tea rose. Fragrant. Midseason.

JOHN ALDEN—(Hollis) Bright violet rose. Large rose type; dwarf.

GUMM'S SURPRISE COLLECTIONS OF HIGH GRADE PEONIES.

My object in making these low prices is to get you started in the PEONY game. The roots will be good, strong divisions with 3 to 5 eyes and as fine as any grown in the U.S. If you are not familiar with peonies try one or more of these collections, you will not be disappointed.

PEONY COLLECTION NO.1.

Festiva Maxima, white	\$.75
L.L. Bramwell, pink	.75
Achille, shell pink,	.50
Delachei, red	.75
Andre Lauries, red	.50
Duchess De Nemours, white	.50
Queen of Pleasance, rose	1.00
Aglae Adanson, flesh	1.00
	<u>5.75</u>

One each of the above for \$2.50

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PEONY COLLECTION NO.2.

Alba Sulphurea, white	\$1.00
Alexander Dumas, violet rose	1.00
Bellisaire, flesh	1.00
Bunch of Perfume, red	1.00
Potsii Alba, white	.75
Galtee Moore, lilac rose	1.00
Lady Mayoress, rose & white	1.50
Mr. Manning, semi-rose	1.00
Edulis Superba, pink	.75
Purpurea Superba, red	1.00
Madam Calot, pink	.75
Boule de Neige, white	1.00
Dr. Brettoneau, lilac rose	.50
Augustin D'Hour, red	1.00
Mad. Mechin, purple garnet	1.50
Mad. de Verneville, white	1.00
	<u>\$15.75</u>

One each of the above for \$5.00

PEONY COLLECTION NO.3.

Baroness Schroeder, white	\$1.50
M. JULES ELIE, pink	1.50
Marie Lemoine, white	1.00
Sarah Bernhardt, pink	2.00
President Roosevelt, red	1.00
Georgiana Shaylor, pink	3.00
Rosa Bonheur, pink	3.00
Elwood Pleas, violet-rose	2.00
Mary Brand, red	2.00
	<u>\$17.00</u>

One each of the above with one

LADY ALEXANDRA DUFF free for \$10.00

PEONY COLLECTION NO.4

Adolph Rosseau, red	\$1.50
Jubilee, white	1.50
Tourangelle, rose color	2.50
Karl Rosefield, red	1.00
James Kelway, white	1.50
Lafayette, pink	2.00
Sarah Bernhardt, pink	2.00
Mary Brand, red	2.00
LaFrance, pink	3.50
Georgiana Shaylor, pink	3.00
Mikado, Jap. red	2.00
	<u>\$22.50</u>

One each of the above for \$15.00

PEONY COLLECTION NO.5

LeCygne, white	\$5.00
Cherry Hill, red	4.00
Kelway's GLorious, white	7.00
Lillian Gumm, pink	10.00
L.A. Duff, flesh	2.00
Martha Bulloch, rose pink	7.50
	<u>\$35.50</u>

One each of the above for \$25.00

PEONY SEED FROM BEST VARIETIES

Mixed per 100---	.50
Japanese , 100--	1.00
L.A. Duff, 100--	1.00
Yellow, 1.00-	1.00
Long Spurred Aquilegia. Package	.25
Oriental Poppy, named var.	.25
German Iris , named var.	1.00-1.00
Fresh crop of GUMM'S HOOSIER	
BEAUTY DELPHINIUM SEED, some of	
the flowers 2 and 1/2 " in diamet	
er. Package \$.50

W. L. Gumm
Remington
Indiana

93—**JOHN M. GOOD**—(Good & Welsh, 1921)—Rose type; late midseason. Very large, handsome flowers of pure glistening white without spot or blemish, and petals symmetrically arranged and graduated toward the center. In early stages the outer petals are faintly flushed and the center shows a golden glow, but the fully open flower is snowy white. Richly fragrant. Habit of plant erect and strong. One of the choicest and scarcest varieties on the market.

89—**JUBILEE** (Pleas 1911)—Rose type, midseason; this is one of the really meritorious varieties originating in the United States. Introduced by Mrs. Sarah A. Pleas of Indiana. From a very large grower of peonies; "Jubilee was undoubtedly the largest bloom of any that I had. It cannot be compared with anything else as it is entirely different in form and very handsome." Ivory white. A variety impossible to describe. A wonder.

86—**JUDGE BERRY** (Brand 1907)—Large, flat, semi-rose type. White, washed with delicate pink. Long, narrow, fringed petals. Medium tall. Very early.

72—**JULES CALOT** (Calot 1861)—Full double flowers of a very pleasing shade of sofferino pink, rather late and a free bloomer in clusters.

90—**JUNE DAY**—(Franklin 1920)—This new Franklin seedling has shown such remarkable quality in our own plantings and everywhere we have seen it growing that we unhesitatingly add it to our Peony List. The large flower is rose type, a pleasing color, and deliciously fragrant. In color, it is light flesh with a lavender shading on the edges of the center petals. The plant is ideal in growth, strong, upright and has broad, leathery, dark green foliage. A free and reliable bloomer in midseason. We recommend June Day as being worthy of a place in the most exclusive collection.

88—**KARL ROSEFIELD** (Rose 1908)—Very large, globular, compact, semi-rose type; dark crimson; very strong, tall, compact grower and free bloomer; midseason. A very brilliant and striking variety. The best all-around red peony.

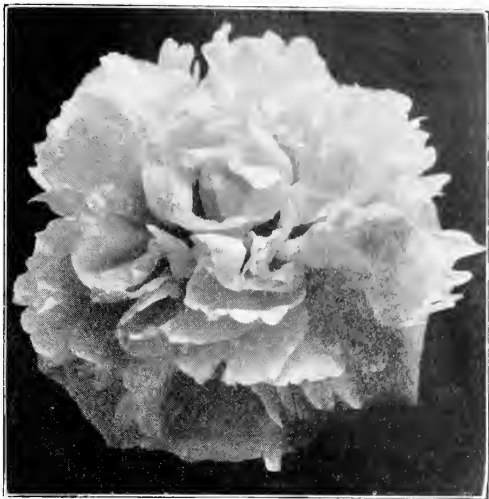
90—**KATHARINE HAVEMEYER** (Thurloew 1921)—Large, rose-type blooms of flesh-pink. Guard petals broad and rounded, somewhat notched at the ends; center petals narrow and fringed; full high center. Sweet fragrance. Midseason to late.

98—**KELWAY'S GLORIOUS** (Kelway 1909)—Described by Kelway & Son as the most wonderful new Peony sent out for many years, and it is without question a most glorious variety, rivaling the celebrated Lady Alexandra Duff. Very full, enormous flower of ravishing beauty and purity, gleaming white with a rosy streak on the outside of the guard petals, very sweetly scented.

91—**LADY ALEXANDRA DUFF** (Kelway)—Probably the most famous Peony on the entire list. A most magnificent bloom, very large, delicate flesh pink fading to a creamy-white in the center; outside petals large and rounded, a perfect form, tinted with light pink when first opening; very highly perfumed. The plant is a strong, robust grower, but does not produce perfect flowers until it has become thoroughly established. The most beautiful flower in my entire collection. Every plant guaranteed absolutely true to name.

78—**LADY BERESFORD** (Kelway 1895)—Large flowers of a soft blush pink shade, delicate and beautiful; fine habit; strong grower.

LADY CAILLARD—A most beautiful flower of an exquisite shade of flesh pink, showing yellow anthers inside. Some of the petals are striped and splashed with crimson. As the



Lady Alexandra Duff

flower grows older it becomes pure white. One of the best.

76—**LADY CARRINGTON** (Kelway)—Flesh color, but striped crimson; fragrant.

76—**LADY CURZON** (Kelway 1901)—White guard petals with cream-colored center, tinged bluish; sweetly perfumed.

87—**LADY DERBY** (Kelway)—Of immense size, very double, pure white with outer petals daintily and delicately tinted with rose when they first open.

86—**LADY EMILY** (Pleas 1907)—Primrose pink, semi-double, resembles Kelway's Exquisite.

79—**LADY IRIS** (Pleas 1907)—Rose type; late midseason. The cleanest possible color; white suffused with lake. The shadings and color remind one of the beautiful Iris Queen of May; dainty lavender pink; has long, broad, rich, silky petals growing smaller towards the center. No prettier loosely double flower than this one. Color rare and beautiful.

60—**LADY LEONORA BRAMWELL** (Kelway)—A charming large, full and exceedingly fragrant flower of perfect symmetrical form; one of the very best of the British productions, and largely grown for cut flowers on the other side. Delicate silvery-rose, shaded with lilac and chamois; midseason bloom.

LADY MAYORESS (Kelway)—Rose guard petals, with imbricated central petals of white.

65—**LA BRUNE** (Verdier 1860)—Very large, semi-rose type; dark carmine-violet; fragrant; very strong, tall, free bloomer; mid-season. Good.

78—**LAFAYETTE** (Dessert 1904)—Large imbricated bloom, with fringed petals, velvety purplish-pink with silver reflex.

92—**LA FEE** (Lemoine 1906)—Very large, compact, globular flower; rose-pink, with creamy white or straw-color. Strong, tall grower, and free bloomer. Very fragrant. Early.

90—**LA FRANCE** (Lemoine 1901)—Very large, very compact, globular rose type; uniform rose white color, outer guard petals splashed crimson; fragrant; strong, tall, free bloomer; late midseason. Very distinct, delicately colored variety, of a perfect rose type. One of the most beautiful varieties and should be in every collection.

86—**LA LORRAINE** (147) (Lemoine 1901)—Rose type; midseason. Another fine Peony from Lemoine, bearing enormous globular blooms of creamy white, overlaid with the daintiest prettiest, soft pink ever seen in any flower; sometimes it shows just a touch of salmon-pink. The petals are extremely large. This is a great keeper, no Peony lasting so long. In every way it is a fit companion to LaFrance.

84—**LAMARTINE** (Lemoine 1908)—Beautiful rose-carmine flowers of great durability; broad, imbricated petals. This variety will add greatly to any collection, no matter how large or small.

LANGPORT QUEEN (Kelway)—Of a rosy-blush color, suffused with pink; very fine.

85—**LA PERLE** (Crousse 1885)—Very large, compact, globular, rose type; deep lilac white, bluish center, prominently flecked carmine; fragrant; tall, extra strong, free bloomer; mid-season. Extra good.

83—**LA ROSIERE** (Crousse 1888)—Large, flat, medium compact, semi-double. Outer petals pure white, shading to cream-white in the center, pale green carpels with white stigma. Habit medium. Midseason.

81—**LA TENDRESSE** (Crousse 1896)—Very full spreading flowers of immense size, creamy color, changing to pure white; one of the choicest and very scarce.

75—**LA TULIPE** (Calot 1872)—Very large, globular flower; flesh pink, shaded to ivory-white, center petals striped carmine, outside of guard petals striped carmine; tall, vigorous grower and free bloomer; one of the best.



The LaFrance Blooms

LA VERNE (Pink Baroness Schroeder) (Kelway)—Midseason. Rose type; deep shell-pink, delicately tinted. Large, flat and full. Fine cut-flower. Good stems and foliage.

LAVERNE CHRISTMAN—(A. M. Brand, 1925)—A very large, loosely formed flower of rose type, similar in shape to a good Therese. The coloring is deep rose-pink, shaded lighter, and the petals are of refined texture, making a flower of delightful charm. Tall habit and vigorous in growth.

88—**LAURA DESSERT** (Dessert 1913)—Beautiful, full flowers. Cream-white guards, center bright canary-yellow. A superb early variety.

LEE'S GRANDIFLORA RUBRA—Blooms 6 to 8 inches across like big chrysanthemums, a bright crimson that appeals; winner of class for best 100 blooms at Chicago meeting 1905.

99—**LE CYGNE** (Lemoine 1907)—Regarded as the most perfect Peony so far produced. Large globular blooms of pure white sometimes showing golden stamens; petals much incurved, making it a very distinct variety; stock extremely scarce.

72—**L'ECLATANTE** (Calot 1860)—Very large, compact, bomb; brilliant red (Tyrian rose); medium height; extra strong; midseason. Very good.

LEONARD KELWAY (Kelway)—Pink guard petals enclosing a convex cushion of cream colored petals finished off in the center by a pink crest.

L'ESPERANCE (Guerin)—Very lovely rose pink; large, fine form and delightfully fragrant; vigorous plant and a profuse bloomer. This is one of the very earliest Peonies and rarely fails to be ready on Memorial Day.

70—**LEVIATHAN** (Kelway 1809)—As its name would indicate this is a leviathan as to size. Has large petals. Color bright, deep rose, a color that is rather scarce in Peonies. Extra fine.

LIBERTY—Salmon-rose colour, showing the golden anthers in the center; very beautiful; a good and unusual colour; semi-double.

LILLE 1902—(Millet, 1902)—Bomb type; mid-season. Enormous flowers with crown of flowers flat, cherry-red, silvery reflex.

LILLIAN GUMM (Gumm)—Very large, grown on strong, upright stems of a beautiful shade of shell pink, deeper in center, blending to a white on the outer tips. General appearance to that of LaFrance but somewhat dwarfed. Size from 5 to 7½ inches. Very fragrant and strong, clean grower, a most beautiful and striking flower. One of my very best productions. Stands the hot sun much better than La France. A very prolific bloomer.

LIMOSEL (Kelway)—Bright, clear, lilac-rose; large, full, double flower; very sweet scented.

73—**L'INDISPENSABLE** (Origin Unknown)—Very large, full blooms of a clear shell-pink. Excellent as a cut flower.

60—**LINNE** (Verdier 1860)—Rose type; mid-season; large, globular, compact bloom, color Tyrian-rose; guards are slightly flecked with crimson; quite floriferous; a good variety.

81—**LIVINGSTON** (Crousse 1879)—Large, full blooms, pretty soft pink washed with white, center touched carmine; a choice variety.

90—**LONGFELLOW** (Brand 1907)—Pro-nounced by its originators the brightest red Peony in existence.

84—**LORA DEXHEIMER** (Brand 1913)—Another red of much the same shade as Louis Van Houtte, only larger.

87—**LORCH** (Goos and Koenemann)—A full double, medium tall early pink Peony which fades to white. This variety comes from Germany and it is not yet well known in America.

LORD CAVAN—This is a magnificent bloom with bright cherry rose guard petals encircling the cherry rose petaloids edged with gold, giving a wonderfully brilliant effect. Tall grower. A handsome semi-double sort.

76—**LORD KITCHENER** (Renault, 1916)—Rose type; very early. A most beautiful flower, well filled out. Brilliant cherry-red—a most dazzling hue. Very free bloomer; lasts well.

78—**LORD ROSEBERRY** (Kelway 1896)—Crimson; very fine.

78—**LOUISA BRAND** (Brand 1913)—Medium sized, deep cone-shaped bloom, semi-rose type. Color an exquisite bluish white fading to white. The blossom as it opens resembles a beautiful white water-lily. The center surrounded by broad drooping guard petals, gradually rises, the petals expanded and the blossom becomes a tall, delicate cone of glistening pink petals intermingled with golden stamens.

69—**LOUIS VAN HOUTE** (Calot 1867)—Fine velvety cerise red, very brilliant.

88—**LOVELINESS** (Hollis 1907)—Large, compact, flat, rose type. Uniform hydrangea-pink, changing to lilac-white. Fragrance X. Medium tall. Midseason. A very beautiful variety; one of Hollis' best. First-class Certificate, Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

78—**LUCY E. HOLLIS** (Hollis 1907)—Large, flat, compact, rose type. Outer petals violet-white, center shading to pale lilac-rose, flecked scarlet. Fragrant. Habit medium. Very late.

LUELLA SHAYLOR (Shaylor 1917)—A very fine white. Center ribs of petals are yellow, giving a total effect of a creamy yellow center.

87—**LUETTA PFEIFFER** (Brand 1916)—A very large flower of semi-rose type. Color pinkish white with petals here and there blotched and splashed with carmine. Free bloomer on long, stout stems.

86—**MADAM AUGUSTE DESSERT** (Dessert 1899)—Very large, medium globular, semi-rose type, uniform violet-rose, guards and center slightly flecked crimson; erect, medium height, free bloomer. Early midseason.

78—**MADAME BOULANGER** (Crousse 1886)—Rose type; late midseason. Very large bloom. Color glossy tender rose shading to soft heliotrope, bordered with silvery flesh. Extra fine and much sought after.

73—**MADAME BUCQUET** (Dessert 1888)—Large, loose, semi-rose type; uniform, very dark crimson-amaranth; fragrant; strong, upright, medium height, free bloomer; very attractive, brilliant variety; midseason.

81—**MADAME CALOT** (Mieliez 1856) (Syn. Glory of Boskoop)—Rose type; early; large convex bloom; hydrangea-pink, center shaded slightly darker with a somewhat sulphur tint in the collar. This peony has three distinctive qualities over all other varieties. First, it blooms any and every year, never failing; second it produces more flowers than any Peony ever introduced; third, it is most fragrant of all Peonies, the perfume being delicious. In the above three points Madame Calot stands preeminent. Simply a wonder.

79—**MADAME CAMILLE BANCEL** (Crousse 1897)—Large bomb-shaped flowers, glossy lilac-pink, center shaded salmon; fine.

75—**MADAME DE GALHAU** (Crousse 1883)—Large imbricated blooms; very soft, glossy, fleshy pink shaded transparent salmon; one of the choicest.

79—**MADAME DE VERNEVILLE** (Guerin 1885)—Beautiful formed flower, very broad, sulphur white guard petals; very compact center; delicate rose-white, touched carmine; grand variety deserving a higher rating.

70—**MADAME D'HOUR** (Calot 1864)—Very large. Very dark crimson. Tall, free bloomer.

82—**MADAME D. TREYERAN** (Dessert 1899)—Large globular, fleshy white dotted lilac, and spotted carmine; very free bloomer.

79—**MADAME DUCEL** (Mechin 1880)—Enormous globular and compact bloom. Literally packed with petals, which are somewhat incurved like chrysanthemums; a striking, brilliant shade of pink with silvery reflex; holds its form and color to the end; considered by many the very finest formed pink in existence. A magnificent cut flower variety and wonderfully effective for landscape work. Stands among the very first on our list.

85—**MADAME EMILE GALLE** (Crousse 1881)—Large cup-shaped imbricated flower, creamy flesh beautifully shaded soft lilac-rose; a most delicate flower.

89—**MADAME EMILE LEMOINE** (Lemoine 1899)—Large, globular, compact, semi-rose type; milk-white; medium height, spreading habit, medium bloomer, midseason. Extra good.

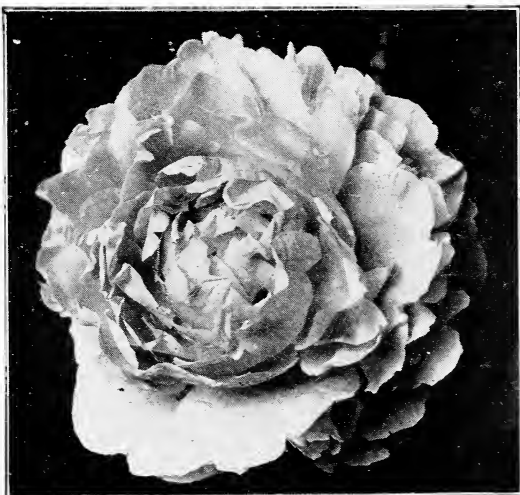
79—**MADAME FOREL** (Crousse 1881)—Large, fine shaped bloom, glossy, ash-colored pink, dark center. Extra.

79—**MADAME GEISSLER** (Crousse 1880)—Very large imbricated bloom, glossy, silvery pink, edged white, deliciously fragrant with the odor of the American Beauty rose; a superb variety.

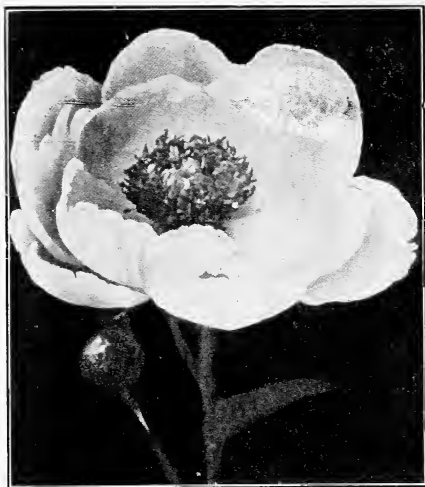
MADAME HUTIN (Crousse 1892)—Medium large, medium compact, semi-rose type. Very bright uniform deep violet-rose. The plants are tall, extra strong, upright in habit, and free bloomer. Midseason.

83—**MADAME JOANNE SALLIER** (Paillet)—Large, globular, semi-double. Violet-rose; guards and center flecked crimson. Early.

94—**MADAME JULES DESSERT** (Dessert 1909)—Rose type; midseason; very large, imbricated flower, the petals undulated; color pure white overlaid with a sheen of delicate blush, intermixed with golden stamens; might well be called the blushing bride; stiff, vigorous stems of perfect habit; an absolutely superior variety. One of the world's six choicest Peonies.



James Kelway



Marie Jacquin

77—**MADAME LEMOINE** (Calot 1864)—Very large, soft pink blooms. Satin at center. Very free bloomer, good habit. One of the finest varieties.

80—**MADAME MANCHET** (Dessert 1913)—Very full imbricated flower. Silvery lilac, shaded pink at the base of the petals. Very late.

73—**MADAME MECHIN** (Mechin 1880)—Medium size, compact, semi-rose type; deep purple-garnet; medium tall, medium habit; early midseason; good variety.

70—**MADAM MOUTOT** (Crousse 1892)—Medium size, semi-rose type; Tyrian-rose; slightly silver tipped; fragrant; habit medium; midseason.

MADAME MUYSSART (Calot 1869)—Very large, very compact, flat rose type; uniform solferino-red, tipped silver; fragrance X; tall, compact growth; a free bloomer; late. Good.

70—**MADAME REIGNOUX** (Dessert 1909)—Large, full flower. Velvety rose-carmine.

79—**MADAME SAVREAU** (Savreau 1906)—Very large, globular crown; collar cream-yellow. Tall, erect, compact habit. Early midseason. A very fine variety.

70—**MADAME THOUVENIN** (Crousse 1881)—Large, compact, globular, bomb type. Pure mauve. Fragrance XXX. Strong, medium, compact habit. Extra good. Late.

78—**MADMOISELLE DESBUISSON** (Crousse 1893)—Very large, full, elegantly shaped bloom that is imbricated and flat, with extra large petals; color, tender glossy pink with center of waxy-white; guards violet-rose; extremely showy.

80—**MADMOISELLE JEANNE RIVIERE** (Riviere 1908)—Perfectly shaped flower of a pale rose, with sulphur-white center. Sweetly perfumed.

81—**MADMOISELLE MARIE CALOT** (1872)—Large, very globular, rose type, uniform milk-white, tinted flesh; flecked with crimson; fragrance excellent; strong, medium height; fine when well established. Late midseason.

MADMOISELLE ROUSSEAU (Crousse 1886)—Large, globular, medium compact, semi-rose type; guard petals milk-white, central petals splashed lilac-white, flecked carmine, outer guards prominently splashed carmine; extra strong stem, medium height, free bloomer; mid-season. Extra good.

MAHARAJAH OF GWALIOR—Flesh color with golden anthers.

82—**MARCELE DESSERT** (Dessert 1899)—Large, medium compact, high crown; milk-white, minutely splashed with lilac, center flecked crimson; very high crown; fragrant; habit medium; midseason. Extra.

75—**MARECHAL VAILANT** (Calot 1867)—Purple violaceous red, lively reflex; very large bloom; late; very tall. Extra.

84—**MARGUERITE GERARD** (Crousse 1892)—Very large bloom with broad petals, flesh color changing to very soft fleshy white, creamy white center; a most beautiful variety.

81—**MARIE** (Calot 1868)—Medium size, flat, compact, semi-rose type. Lilac-white, fading to milk-white, golden yellow, staminodes or short narrow petals around the collar. Fragrance X. Very tall, free bloomer. Very late.

89—**MARIE CROUSSE** (Crousse 1892)—Bomb type, very full, globular flowers on long strong stems. Color soft salmon pink shaded in glossy, satiny lilac. An exquisite fresh coloring. A most desirable Peony.

83—**MARIE JACQUIN** (Verdier) (Syn. Bridesmaid (Kelway) and Water Lily (Barr)) Semi-double type; midseason; color glossy rosy-white with rose tinge on buds, with a great wealth of golden-yellow stamens in the center, which gives it a very chaste and elegant appearance. When first planted the blooms come single, but after becoming established it is semi-double. The flowers of this charming variety suggest our native Water Lily; fragrance very rich and languorous. This is quite dissimilar from all other Peonies and is a prime favorite with everybody.

85—**MARIE LEMOINE** (Calot 1869)—Enormous very full bloom, sulphur-white slightly shaded chamois, narrow carmine edge; very late; magnificent variety.

78—**MARIE STUART** (Calot 1856)—Large anemone shaped blooms in clusters, broadguard petals, soft pink center petals narrow, soft pink and white.

91—**MARTHA BULLOCH** (Brand 1907)—Considered the best of the Brand Peonies. Tall, strong grower, producing immense blooms of soft rose pink, well formed and of good substance.

75—**MARY BAKER EDDY** (Hollis 1909)—Rose type; midseason. Violaceous rose shading to white on tips of petals, the whole bloom tinted with heliotrope shades deepening toward the center in beautiful variations of color. Medium height, about two feet. Heavy stiff stems and sturdy upright grower, standing storms better than any known variety. Very compact and a good foliage plant. It hasn't a fault.

87—**MARY BRAND** (Brand 1907)—Mr. Brand has produced a good many red Peonies and he considers this to be the best one of this color.

79—**MARY L. HOLLIS** (Hollis 1907)—Large, flat, medium compact, rose type. Guards pale lilac-rose, center lilac-white, showing yellow stamens. Tall, erect, compact habit. Very attractive bloom. Midseason.

80—**MARQUIS C. LAGERREEN** (Dessert 1911)—Bright cherry-red with darker shading.

74—**MASTERPIECE** (Producer Unknown 1895)—Medium-sized semi-rose type; brilliant Tyrian-rose, fragrant, tall grower, free bloomer; very distinct and beautiful variety; midseason.

MAUD L. RICHARDSON (Hollis, 1905)—This Hollis variety seems to be growing in favor and is in greater demand each year. The flower is large, medium compact, flat, rose type, with good even color and pleasing petalage. Its guards and outer petals are clear lilac-rose, shading lighter toward the center. A late, free bloomer and very fragrant. The growth is tall, strong, and vigorous, with good stems.

MEADOWVALE (Hollis 1903)—Globular, compact, bomb type, developing a crown on strong blooms. Deep solferino-red. Fragrant. Medium habit. Midseason.

65—MEISSONIER (Crousse 1886) — Medium size, bomb, developing a crown with age; uniform brilliant purple-red; fragrant; very tall, free bloomer; very brilliant coloring; in spite of its low rating a very desirable red.

73—MIDNIGHT (Braud 1907)—Large, very dark maroon; good for cut flowers. Early midseason.

50—MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM (Pleas 1906)—Large flower of rose type. Color ivory-white with pale yellow center. Distinct and beautiful. Scarce. Late.

87—MIGNON (Lemoine 1908)—Compact and globular shape, well formed and fragrant; slightly flushed white changing to rich cream; a very fine variety.

76—MILES STANDISH (Hollis)—Rose type; late midseason; globular form, compact and full; very rich dark crimson; free bloomer.

90—MILTON HILL (Richardson) (Syn. Augustus Gould)—Very large, globular shaped flower, full and double; color pale lilac-rose; a very distinct pure color; strong growth; medium height; one of finest pink Peonies.

77—MIREILLE (Crousse 1894)—Very large, compact, globular, rose type milk-white; very large center petals, distinctly edged dark crimson; fragrant, strong, tall grower; very late. Extra good. Similar to Albatre, but later.

MISS BRICE (Kelway)—Rose petals, yellow and rose petaloids, rose tuft. First-class Certificate, Royal Horticultural Society.

78—MISS SALWAY (Kelway)—One of the most remarkable Peonies in the world which evidently increases very slowly, and which has been in great demand and in very limited supply during the past ten years. The true variety has a bloom which stands very tall above its own stem. It has a collar of very narrow cream petals, and above this a row of wide petals to match the guards, forming a cup center of very small petals of deep cream color. It has a good stem.

84—MME. EMILE DUPRAZ (Revier 1911)—Great large exquisitely formed cup-shaped flower. Delicate carmine-pink, shaded a deeper pink.

MME. FRANCOIS TOSCANELLI (Riviere)—A very dainty pink Peony which blooms early in the season and whose stems give it some landscape value. The pink guards are fairly wide, the collar petals are narrow and some of them show a slight green color which is very unusual. The center of the bloom consists of narrow petals which are very attractive.

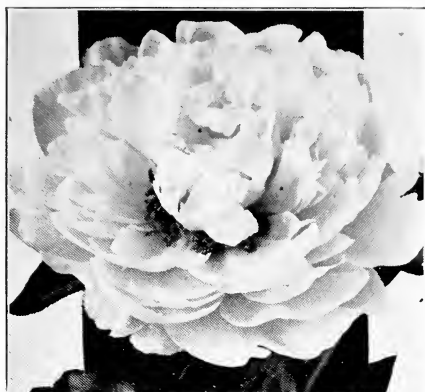
88—MME. GAUDICHAU (Millet 1902)—Very dark and intensely brilliant crimson. Tall, strong, large globular flower. One of the finest.

78—MODELE DE PERFECTION (Crousse 1875)—Large cup-shaped bloom; flesh pink, mottled bright rose, silvery border. Extra.

78—MODESTE GUERIN (Guerin 1845) (Syn. Rosea Superba)—Very large anemone, ball-shaped bloom, perfectly built; very bright, lively purplish-carmine; superb foliage. A very fine variety.

71—MONSIEUR BASTIEN-LEPAGE (Crousse 1885)—Very large, globular, typical crown. Uniform pure mauve-pink, with very marked silvery reflex. Fragrance X. Tall, extra strong. Midseason.

71—MONSIEUR BOUCHARLATAINE (Calot 1868)—Large, very full bloom; fine bright, lively purplish-carmine; superb foliage. A very fine variety.



La Rosiere

76—MONSIEUR CHARLES L'EVEQUE—Pinkish white; very full.

66—MONSIEUR CHEVREUL (Dessert 1893)—Very large, medium compact, flat rose type. Uniform violet-rose. Very strong, tall, medium free. Late. Extra good.

83—MONSIEUR DU PONT (Calot 1872)—Large cup-shaped flower, perfectly built; white shaded yellow, bordered lively carmine at center.

92—MONSIEUR JULES ELIE (Crousse 1888)—Very large and full globular; finest glossy flesh pink, deepening at the base of the petals, reflex silvery pink, broad overlapping petals; strong, vigorous grower and free bloomer, probably the finest and most perfectly formed pink Peony in existence.

88—MONSIEUR MARTIN CAHUZAC (Dessert 1899)—Large, well formed flower, with rounded petals, of a very brilliant purple-red, shaded black maroon with metallic reflex, tall erect habit; a glaring color, the darkest of all; very handsome variety.

63—MONSIEUR PAILLET (Guerin 1875)—Large, compact crown; uniform violet-rose, silvery reflex, center shaded darker; fragrant; strong, vigorous, free bloomer; midseason.

84—MONT BLANC (Lemoine 1899)—A large, compact, globular, rose type. Milk-white, the center slightly tinted rose. Fragrant. Erect, very strong stems, free bloomer. Early midseason. Much superior to Solfatarre, usually sold under this name. One of the finest Peonies in existence.

74—MOONBEAM (Kelway)—Is large, white, tufted in the center.

82—MOSES HULL (Brand 1907)—Dark shell pink or rose, very large and full, loose-cupped tufted petaloids, somewhat mottled, ends of petaloids nearly white. Some blossoms 9 inches across. A remarkable flower. One of the wonders of nature's marvelous works. Midseason. Fragrance delicate and fine.

MOUNTEBANK (Kelway)—Very large anemone; milk-white guards, center amber-yellow; fragrant, medium height, very showy; midseason. Extra good for this type.

77—MR. MANNING (Kelway 1894)—Medium-sized, semi-rose, small tuft in the center; tall, strong, free bloomer; midseason.

83—MRS. A. G. RUGGLES (Brand 1913)—Late, Semi-double type. Pale lilac-white, changing to pure white. Clustered. Large. Slightly fragrant. Vigorous.



Mons Jules Elie

MRS. A. M. BRAND—(A. M. Brand, 1925)—A beautiful pure white flower of immense size. In form, it is flat rose type with broad, cupped guards and wide center petals of remarkable substance. The plant grows medium tall, is strong and vigorous, with long, stout stems. Awarded the American Peony Society's Gold Medal at the St. Paul Show in 1923. This is considered by many Peony enthusiasts to be the finest variety ever produced in America, and it carries the highest symposium rating (9.6) of any American seedling.

78—MRS. CAREW (Brand 1907)—Delicate, silvery blush, some inner petals with carmine edges. Very fragrant.

MRS. CHARLES GILBERT (Shaylor)—A large loose flower with the exact color of Therese. Very fine.

93—MRS. EDWARD HARDING (Shaylor 1918)—Large, pure white flower of fine quality. Petals are set close together without overcrowding. Midseason to late.

MRS. F. A. GOODRICH—(A. M. Brand, 1925)—A large, very bright pink flower of beautiful rose-type form, with long, narrow petals of great substance. The plant is strong and vigorous with good upright stems. A very refined and beautiful flower that appears at its best on the show table.

MRS. FRANK BEACH—(A. M. Brand, 1925)—This very large, flat rose-type flower has lacinated and lacy petals of Jubilee form. The color is purest creamy white throughout. While the plant is dwarf in growth, it has good strong stems that hold the flowers very erect. Blooms late. Received an Award of Merit from the American Peony Society at London, Ont., in 1922.

MRS. HARRIET GENTRY—(A. M. Brand, 1925)—Another fine white that is worthy to be classed with Mrs. A. M. Brand and Mrs. Frank Beach. It has a full, compact, rose-type flower, with lacinated and lacy petalage, all pure white, with a greenish reflection from the heart and at the base of the petals. A strong growing, free-blooming plant. Late flowering.

MRS. JOHN M. KLEITSCH—(A. M. Brand, 1925)—A very fine and beautiful flower of large rose type, with petals fine in texture, long and pointed, and so arranged as to form a cupped center to the flower of fine form. The color is light violet-rose with a distinct lavender cast and the plant is of medium tall habit and strong in growth, with good stems holding the blooms erect above the foliage. This has proved to be one of the best and most popular of this lot of remarkable seedlings.

MRS. M. B. BECKETT (Pleas 1910)—Semi-rose type. Guards deep rose, petaloids silvery rose with stamens beautifully intermingled throughout, borne in large, loose clusters.

MRS. M. P. CLOUGH (Shaylor 1915)—Large flowers of salmon-pink.

63—MRS. PLEAS (Terry 1900)—Outside petals broad, of a deep rose color; inside fringed straw color, tipped white; center bright rose. A beautiful variety.

MRS. ROMAINE B. WARE—(A. M. Brand, 1925)—In coloring this is about the most dainty Peony we know. It is a medium-large, rose-formed flower of fine texture, delicate flesh-pink shading lighter, with a beautiful rose-bud effect in the center, shading deeper. Delicate rose fragrance. The plant is of medium tall growth but is nevertheless vigorous, producing slender and strong stems in perfect keeping with the dainty flowers they carry.

74—MULTIFLORA (Pleas 1900)—Rose type; very early. A most beautiful shade of silvery-pink fine as China silk and glossy as satin. This has three desirable qualities possessed by no other Peony. It is the first double Chinensis Peony to open, blooming with the Officialis family. The most floriferous, bearing nine to ten flowers on each stem, ten to thirteen flowers not uncommon, and remains longest in bloom in hot sun.

MYRTLE GENTRY—(A. M. Brand, 1925)—The immense flowers are borne on a plant of ideal habits, for stiff stems hold the beautiful blooms proudly aloft. It is of perfect rose form, with broad, rounded petals, perfectly imbricated, forming a flower of pleasing symmetry with a beautiful cupped center. The color is rose-white, suffused with tints of flesh and salmon, such as we find in Tourangelle and Sarah K. Thurlow. Very pleasing fragrance. This fine flower was awarded a Silver Medal by the American Peony Society at St. Paul in 1923.

NELLIE PLEAS (Pleas 1900)—Silvery pink, shaded white.

55—NE PLUS ULTRA (Mieliez 1856)—Large, flat shell pink, solid, clear color; fragrant.

76—NEPTUNE (Dessert 1905)—Glossy white tinged flesh pink at base of petals; fragrant; midseason.

60—NIVEA PLENISSIMA (Makoy 1840)—Large, globular, medium, compact, bomb. Milk-white guards, slightly splashed crimson; carpels red. Fragrant. Dwarf, compact, stems dark red, free bloomer. Early.

69—NOBILISSIMA (Mieliez 1858)—Large, flat semi-rose type; uniform deep violet-rose; tall, erect, strong growth; free bloomer; late midseason.

76—NOBFOLK (Richardson)—Large, compact, flat rose type; beautiful light rose; late.

88—NYMPHAEA (ThurLOW 1919)—Large, flat flowers with wide, silky petals of delicate creamy white, notched at tips, and edges somewhat rolled; yellow stamens in center and a reflex of golden throughout whole flower. Midseason.

85—OCTAVIE DEMAY (Calot 1867)—Very delicate shell-pink, with collar of lighter petals; dwarf habit; free bloomer. One of the most dainty and beautiful sorts. Early.

73—ODETTE (Dessert 1908)—Large, medium compact, globular, bomb type. Soft lilac-rose guards, splashed pink. Fragrant. Tall, strong grower. Midseason. Good.

OFFICINALIS RUBRA PLENA—Large, globular bloom, brilliant crimson. This is the early flowering red Peony so common to the old-time gardens, much used on Memorial Day where the Chinese Peonies bloom too late.

OFFICINALIS ANEMONAEFLORA—Fine blood-crimson, with a bunch of deep maroon twisted narrow petals at the heart of the flower. A large flower.

76—OLD SILVER TIP (Brand 1918)—Soft madder-red with silver tipped petals giving a silvery sheen. Stiff stems and good foliage. Late.

85—OPAL (Pleas 1908)—Rose type Mid-season Vigorous tall growing plant. Profuse bloomer Guard petals delicate pink, fading to white. Center of flower opal pink. Fine.

60—ORNAMENT DES MASSIFS (Crousse 1893)—Large, very full blooms, fine glossy pinkish flesh color; late variety. Extra.

OTHELLO (Lemoine 1916)—Rose type; medium size flower; very double; color deep crimson with purplish bronze shading. One of the darkest peonies in existence.

84—PASTEUR (Crousse 1896)—Very soft pink, nearly white, creamy center shaded tea-rose color at the base of the petals. Fine variety.

PEARL—White, shaded flesh; a very beautiful variety.

80—PERFECTION (Richardson)—Tall, vigorous plant bearing large, light pink or flesh colored blooms; fragrant; late.

83—PERRETTE (Dessert 1921)—Very pretty flower, white slightly tinged flesh and straw yellow, petals intermixed with golden stamens, pleasant fragrance, very free bloomer in clusters.

69—PETITE RENEE (Dessert 1899)—Large blooms in clusters, collar of very broad petals, clear carmined purple, central petals very narrow, clear carmine striped white, golden extremities, yellow background; vigorous grower and free bloomer; very showy.

92—PHILIPPE RIVOIRE (Riviere 1911)—Large well-formed, cup-shaped flowers of rose type. Very dark crimson. Stronger grower. Tea-rose fragrance. A very beautiful and striking variety. Very rare. Early.

77—PHILOMELE (Calot 1861)—Medium size, low, flat, crown. Guard bright violet-rose, anemone center of ligulated amber-yellow petals changing to cream; as the flower develops, a crown appears bright rose, edged dark crimson. Fragrant. Very strong, upright grower, free bloomer. Midseason. Distinct and novel.

88—PHOEBE CAREY (Brand 1907)—Petals large, broad and of good substance. Color a beautiful rose pink with center slightly deeper in shade. Tall grower. Late.

90—PHYLLIS KELWAY (Kelway 1908)—Very large, loosely built flower of exquisite beauty. Color lavender flesh, passing to white in the center.

76—PIERRE DESSERT (Dessert and Mechlin 1890)—Large, medium compact, semi-rose type; dark crimson-purple, silvery tipped; medium habit; one of the earliest dark reds.

82—PIERRE DUCHARTRE (Crousse 1895)—Flowers very full, pale lilac flesh.

76—PIERRE REIGNOUX (Dessert 1908)—Large, medium flat, semi-rose. Uniform light Tyrian rose, center slightly flecked crimson. petals imbricated. Dwarf, medium erect. Early.

PINK BARONESS SCHROEDER (Kelway)—Sent out by Kelway in some cases as Baroness Schroeder. Exceptionally large, fine flowers, flat in form, of deep shell-pink with delicate tints. Extra good both as a cut flower and for garden effects. Midseason.

PONEMAH (Franklin)—A very large, semi-rose type flower that opens flat. It is an even shade of soft pink, shading lighter at the edges of the petals. The outer petals are broad, and the center petals narrower and laciniated. A

strong, sturdy grower and a free bloomer. Delightfully fragrant.

PORTIA (Kelway)—A very large strong-growing white; of extreme beauty.

83—POTSII ALEA (Buyck 1840)—Very lovely, flesh pink, bleaching desirably to white; a tall grower and free bloomer. This is being sent out as Eugene Verdier, to which it is somewhat similar.

PRAIRIE SPLENDOR (Rose 1908)—Large semi-rose type; violet-rose, tipped silver; tall, erect, free bloomer; midseason. Good.

77—PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT (Warnaar 1905)—Semi-rose type; midseason; a variety purchased in England under Number (1) and named in Holland for our ex-president. It is deep, rich, brilliant red in color different from any red we know, and a grand Peony.

93—PRESIDENT WILSON (Thurlow 1918)—Soft rose-pink changing to shell pink as flower opens, guard petals sometimes show crimson markings. Center petals very short, somewhat laciniated, gradually increasing in length outward, producing a cup-like effect. Fragrant. Late.

89—PRIDE OF ESSEX (1916)—Exceptionally broad petals of deep flesh-pink make a very large flower of good form. Stems long and stiff. Midseason. First class Certificate Mass. Hort. Society.

86—PRIMEVERE (Lemoine 1907)—Large full blooms in clusters, on tall stems, outer petals sulphur-yellow, often with a tuft of small ligulated petals in the center.

PRINCE DE TALINDYKE—Dark purple. Large, distinct. Winner of first prize at Boston American Peony Society Exhibition, June, 1910, for fifty best blooms, crimson varieties. Stems erect and vigorous, nearly four feet tall. Late.

76—PRINCE OF DARKNESS (Brand 1907)—An exceptionally dark maroon, one of the darkest of Peonies. Early.

72—PRINCESS IRENE (Kelway)—Guard petals flesh-color, with center petals sulphur-yellow, giving the appearance of a light yellow Peony. Very good, midseason to late.

77—PRINCESS MAY (Kelway)—Guard petals delicate pink, center creamy-yellow; fragrance XX; tall.

75—PROFESSOR BUDD (Terry)—Very large compact, flat, type; light pink; fragrant, erect tall, compact habit; late. Extra good.

69—PROLIFERA TRICOLOR (Lemon 1825)—Broad, soft, flesh guard petals, center ligulated golden yellow, with a red tuft.

68—PURPUREA SUPERBA (Delache 1855)—Large fine-formed flowers; color deep carmine rose; guards streaked white, light green carpels stigmas pink; very tall, free bloomer; as fine a flower in every way as Rubra Superba.

63—QUEEN OF THE PLEASANCE (Pleas 1899)—Anemone type; midseason. The strong, erect stem bears its beautiful, long pointed buds several inches above the foliage, remaining upright in the hardest rains. The guards are bright rose, center of flower salmon-pink. When the color in the center changes to white then it is as one has said, "A naturally crowned Queen." It bears its flowers in huge bouquets of six to seven blooms, seven inches across; exceedingly showy and sweet. A real novelty to those who seek the unique.

85—QUEEN VICTORIA (Syn. Whiteley, Eng. Hort. 1830)—A full strong white with creamy center; one of the standard cut flower varieties.

68—QUEEN VICTORIA (Kelway)—Large, globular, medium loose, low crown; milk-white guards, tinted flesh, center cream-white with crimson spots; fragrant; medium height, strong, free bloomer; midseason. Distinct from Whiteley which is usually sold under the name Queen Victoria.



Sara Barnhardt

- 79—**RACHEL** (Terry)—Here is one of Terry's Peonies that had gotten lost in the shuffle. Every flower stands erect in its martial bearing. Every flower is a gem of the first water in form, shape and color, which is a rich ruby red of the richest hue. Every plant literally hides itself with its magnificent blooms. A wonder.
- 84—**RACHEL** (Lemone 1901)—Finely formed flower of a soft flesh-pink. Strong, erect stems.
- 73—**RED CROSS** (Hollis 1904)—Rose type; midseason. This is a charming red flowering Peony with large double flowers of a beautiful wine colored red; much admired.
- 86—**RED BIRD** (Franklin, 1921)—This red Peony is distinct, both in form and color. The flower is medium large, flat, bomb-type, with broad, prominent guards rose-red, surmounted by a loose dome of narrow, laciniated petals distinctly deeper red. Delicately fragrant. It is a medium tall, vigorous grower, with stems that carry the rather light blooms in good style. Midseason. No matter how many red Peonies you may have, there is still a place for Red Bird.
- REFORM** (Kelway)—Flesh colored guard petals, with white center; full double.
- 87—**REINE HORTENSE** (Calot 1857)—(Syn. Pres. Taft)—Very large, flat, compact, semi-rose type. Uniform hydrangea-pink, color minutely splashed on a white background center prominently flecked crimson. Fragrant. Very tall, long, stiff stems. Midseason.
- 84—**RENEE MARIE** (Dessert 1920)—A pretty flower of very elegant shape. Soft fleshy pink, shaded salmon, fading to silvery white and flecked with carmine. Strong stems and erect habit. (Introducer's description.)
- 88—**RICHARD CARVEL** (1913)—Very early, deep red. In bloom with *Edulis Superba*. Fragrant. Ranks with Karl Rosefield and M. Martin Cahuzac, as the three best dark red Peonies.
- 90—**ROSA BONHEUR**—Very large, flat, rose type, with wide imbricated petals; light violet-rose, guards flecked crimson; erect, medium tall, strong grower; midseason. A peony of the highest type.
- 74—**ROSE HERE** (Brand 1807)—Even dark rose, solid color.
- 89—**ROSETTE** (Dessert 1918)—Pretty flower of fine shape, like a Capt. Christy rose, silvery flesh shading to salmon at base of petals and flecked crimson on the edges. A splendid variety of erect habit.
- ROSINE**—(Lemoine 1922)—Large globular shaped soft lilac-pink, late. Introducer's description.
- 72—**RUBRA SUPERBA** (Richardson)—Very large and full, dark velvety crimson; the best late dark crimson.
- 67—**RUBRA TRIUMPHANS** (Delache 1854)—Large and full, deep crimson maroon, earliest crimson.
- 81—**RUTH BRAND** (Brand 1907)—Large, compact bomb-type of soft lavender pink. Strong stems. Midseason.
- 71—**RUY BLAS** (Dessert 1906)—Medium size, flat, semi-rose type, pure mauve, tipped silver. Dwarf, compact full bloomer. Midseason.
- 73—**SAMUEL HENSHAW** (Richardson)—Guard petals clear rose-pink tinged with white, center petals narrower; cream and pink intermixed. Very large. Late.
- 90—**SARAH BERNHARDT**. (Lemoine 1906)—Unusually large, perfectly double rose formed flowers in clusters, color of apple blossoms, very fragrant.
- 86—**SARAH CARSTENSON** (Terry 1906)—Rose type; late. Terry's finest and very scarce. A beautiful variety. Very free bloomer. Flower is a soft, delicate rose with crimson center. Very full, double and very attractive.
- SARAH K. THURLOW** (Thurlow 1921)—Large size, broad, rounded guard petals of flesh-white or pearly white, with deeper heart of soft blush, with faint salmon shades. Fragrant. Stiff stems and good foliage. Somewhat resembles *Tourangelles* in style.
- SECRETARY FEWKES** (Shaylor 1916)—Creamy white, with lighter center. Very large, with broad, rounded petals. Tall, good stems. Vigorous and free blooming.
- 85—**SHAYLOR'S DREAM** (Shaylor)—White, semi-double. Opens flat. Two or more rows of guard petals.
- SIGNORINETTA** (Kelway 1900)—Rose-pink, with short central petals of a lighter shade.
- 79—**SIMONNE CHEVALIER** (Dessert 1902)—Soft salmon-pink, regular flower; early.
- SIR MAHDO SINGH**—Purple, very large.
- SIR T. J. LIPTON** (Kelway)—Large flower with golden stamens appearing in the center of bright rosy-crimson petals; very fine. Certificate of Merit, Royal Botanical Society. "A huge double, bright rosy-carmine flower of great merit."—Gardening World.
- SNOWY COLES** (Kelway)—Blush-white with narrow thread-like petals; very sweet.
- 97—**SOLANGE** (Lemoine 1907)—Full, globular flowers, with a closely petaled tuft in the center, a rare and indescribable shade of fleshy white with a salmon center, passing to white shaded soft flesh; a charming color of remarkable freshness. Shares with *LeCygne* the distinction of being the best of the Lemoine Peonies.
- SOUVENIR DE FRANCOIS RUITTON** (Riviere 1908)—Extremely strong plant, growing forty inches high. Very large, globular flowers in great profusion coming in clusters, very broad and ball-shaped with a beautiful bright cherry pink color; at base of the petals the color is dark carmine, without fading. Fine for cutting.
- 79—**SOUVENIR DE GASPARD CALOT** (Calot 1865)—Large size, flat rose type. Uniform pale lilac rose; fragrant; a very tall grower; strong stem; late. Sometimes is confused with *Eugene Verdier*.
- 76—**SOUVENIR DE L'EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE** (Calot 1867)—Large, perfect shaped, imbricated flower; brilliant cerise, silvery reflex.

- 91—**SOUVENIR DE LOUIS BIGOT** (Dessert 1913)—Large, convex bloom. Brilliant Bengal rose, turning to salmon-pink, with silvery reflex.
- 83—**SPLENDIDA**—Very large, globular, cup-shaped, rose type. Uniform, light violaceous pink. Fragrant. Very strong, upright habit, very free bloomer. The beautiful flowers are delightfully fragrant.
- 80—**STEPHANIA** (Terry 1891)—Large, flat, semi-double flower of delicate pink, shading to white at the center. Midseason.
- 84—**STRASSBURG** (Goos & Koeneman 1911)—Large bloom, 8 inches in diameter. Very compact and perfectly formed. Silvery lilac-rose.
- 78—**SUMMER DAY** (1895)—Rose type; midseason. White, delicately tinted blush. Noteworthy for its size and doubleness of its bloom. Tall.
- 77—**SUZANNE DESSERT** (Dessert & Mechin 1890)—Very large, compact, globular, semi-rose type. Pure mauve, center splashed crimson. Erect, strong, tall grower. Midseason. Extra good.
- 82—**SUZETTE** (Dessert 1911)—A medium sized flower of fine form and superb coloring. Bengal rose, shaded deeper, showing golden stamens. Strong stems. Rare. Midseason. The best in any collection.
- 64—**THE BRIDE**—Broad shaded flesh guard, pale yellow center, changing to pure white; a wonderfully free bloomer, early.
- 80—**THE GEM** (Pleas 1909)—Rose type; midseason. The only Peony standing erect over four feet high! Comes in clusters of brilliant dark crimson flowers, very compact and exceedingly beautiful, double and on well established plants produces great clusters. Plant of medium height, a strong grower, lavish bloomer. Blooms are of such gigantic size that the strong stems need support to keep the flowers from the ground. Notwithstanding the great size of the blossoms they are of wondrous beauty.
- 98—**THERESE** (Dessert 1904)—Rose type; midseason. This is a queen amongst queens, a veritable belle. One enthusiast remarked that "There might be any number of regal beauties at court, but there could only be one belle, and 'Therese' was her name." One cannot say too much in praise of this variety. It might best be described as a glorified Claire Duboise. Color rich satiny-pink, with glossy reflex of enormous size. Every Peony lover should have this variety.
- 57—**THOS. MEEHAN** (Terry)—Light rose, edged white; large flower; full double; fine.
- 91—**THOMAS C. THURLOW** (Thurlow 1919)—Salmon-flesh changing to white. Guard petals broad and collar of narrower petals or broad petaloids tinted and edged yellow, giving a delicate coloring. The center is made up of short yellow petaloids surrounded by a ring of cup-shaped petals edged yellow. Midseason.
- 71—**TORQUEMADA** (Kelway 1895)—Has large blooms of clear pink, appearing through a long season. Fine.
- 94—**TOURANGELE** (Dessert 1910)—Delicate rose color with salmon tints; very pleasing shade; midseason. Extra. Is rated among the world's ten best Peonies.
- 78—**TRIOMPHE DE L'EXPOSITION DE LILLE** (Calot 1865)—Very massive, light rose-pink or peach color, with mottled petals; compact and well built flowers; strong grower, late.
- 74—**UMBRELLATA ROSEA** (Unknown; reintroduced by Dessert 1895)—Large, informal, rose type; guards violet-rose, shading to an amber-white center; very strong, upright grower and free bloomer; one of the earliest varieties. Extra good for both landscape and cut bloom.
- Has of recent years increased greatly in popularity.
- 83—**VENUS** (Kelway)—Flesh pink with shades of salmon, most delicate. Fits its name.
- VICTORY CHATEAU THIERRY**—(A. M. Brand. 1925)—A very large flower of perfect rose form. The wide, rounded petals are arranged in a symmetrically imbricated form that is very finished. Bright clear pink in color and pleasingly fragrant. The plant is rather dwarf in height with strong, erect stems. Midseason.
- 83—**VICTOIRE DE LA MARNE** (Dessert 1915)—Very large, globular blooms. Velvety amaranth-red with silvery reflex. Very bright coloring.
- 71—**VILLE DE NANCY** (Calot 1872)—Large, medium compact, carmine-rose with silver reflex; tall, very strong, stiff stem, free bloomer; late.
- VIRGINIE** (Calot 1858)—(Syn. Marquis de Lory) Large, semi-rose type. Outer petals lilac-rose, with lighter collar. Fragrant. Very tall, vigorous, free bloomer. Midseason.
- 65—**VOLCAN** (Lemoine 1898)—Medium size, very full, imbricated blooms of the most intense, dazzling red, whence its name. A splendid Peony for massing, with handsome dark green foliage.
- 78—**WATERLOO** (Kelway 1908)—Very large; shining crimson.
- 93—**WALTER FAXON** (Richardson)—Medium size, globular, semi-rose, deepening toward the center. Very distinct and delicate color. Strong, medium tall, free bloomer. Midseason. Scarce. Attracted as much attention as any variety shown at the London, Ontario, Peony show.
- 80—**WALTER MORGAN** (Pleas 1900)—Rose type; early. This is one of the Pleas Peonies that by proper cultivation has recently "come into its own." True stock is scarce and held by a few growers who realize its worth. Mr. Harrison first recognized its worth as a golden-yellow, but sold it at once and it, with Golden Wedding, was lost for years. Walter Morgan should be in every collection.
- WENONAH** (Franklin)—Dark pink, tipped silver.
- 79—**WELCOME GUEST** (Hollis 1904)—Has large, loose, semi-double; uniform bright rose, fading to rose-white; is fragrant, erect, tall, strong grower; a free bloomer; midseason; very fine for the garden.
- 88—**WILTON LOCKWOOD** (Shaylor)—Flat flower of light pink, with crimson markings on some petals.
- 79—**WM. PENN** (Brand 1907)—Immense, compact, semi-rose type. Color light rose changing to a more delicate rose at edge of petals. Edge of petals notched. Plant of medium height, a strong grower, lavish bloomer. Blooms are of such gigantic size that the strong stems need support to keep the flowers from the ground. Notwithstanding the great size of the blossoms they are of wondrous beauty.
- 80—**WIESBADEN** (Goos & Koenemen)—A variety that attracts instant attention by the wonderful changing color effects. White-flesh and light rose, intermingling with stamens of gold. Strong, upright growth. Wonderfully free blooming.
- WILLIAM MESMAN** (Kenberger 1914)—Pure white, carmine markings. Large.
- 83—**WINNIFRED DOMME** (Brand 1913)—Medium size, brilliant dark red. Is medium early.

Mr. W. L. Gumm: I never saw your Vera until the Des Moines show and a basket of them there was one of the most attractive things I saw at the show. Yours very truly, P. L. BATTEY, Northbrook Gardens, Glencoe, Illinois.

SINGLE PEONIES

Single Peonies have not received the recognition they deserve. Their more or less double sisters, developed by artificial propagation and selection have been given the preference. The few that have been passed upon in the Peony Society Symposium have received a lower rating than they merit as the tendency has been to compare them with fully developed double varieties as the standard of perfection.

Single Peonies should have a rating of their own entirely distinct from that of doubles, and under such fine specimens as Kelways Stanley, or Pride of Langport, or Albiflora, the Bride would, regarded as singles, stand as high in percentage of perfection as Le Cygne or Therese among the more developed varieties.

My list includes, among many others, the following:

84—ALBIFLORA, THE BRIDE (Syn. La. France) (Dessert 1902)—Also Snowflake (Kelway). Very large; pure white. Tall vigorous grower, free-bloomer, very early. Finest single white. Distinct from the primitive species Albiflora, being the taller grower, much larger we retain the name. The Bride, to avoid consent out by Dessert as LaFrancee. However, to retain the name The Bride, to avoid confusion with the double white variety originated by Lemoine in 1898.

CARNOT (Dessert, 1913)—Guards carmine, center comb of golden anthers.

CHRISTABEL (1909)—Soft flesh-color, with white center.

81—CLAIRETTE (Dessert 1905)—Tall, strong stems with dark green foliage bearing very large pure white flowers. The petals are long and silky and the center mass of stamens is bright yellow.

76—CLIO (Peterson 1901)—28 inches; early. "Large, cup-shaped single pink peony of enough intensity of color not to bleach white before falling. Single row of wide petals encircling a mass of long golden pollen bearing stamens, with pond lily fragrance. Erect, vigorous grower. Blooms freely in clusters."—Peterson.

COLUMBUS (Kel.)—Soft flesh-color.

DARKNESS (Brand 1912)—Very dark maroon with darker shadings at the base of petals. Conspicuous golden stamens.

E. ST. HILL—One of the largest single peonies, many flowers measuring $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches across. Deep rose pink, shaded white at the edges, with yellow center. The well formed flowers are borne on strong upright stems well above the foliage. Rather like our famous "Nellie."

ETIENNE DESSERT (Dessert)—Large single flower with broad petals, lovely china pink and central tuft of golden stamens, tall strong grower. Fine variety.

GEORGE ALEXANDER (Kelway)—Deep maroon, with a cushion of crimson petaloids in center.

LADY GODIVA (Kelway 1915)—A most enchanting variety; a very large flower full of artistic curves; large white petals with flushes and blushes of softest pink surrounding their golden treasure.

77—LA NUIT (Shaylor)—A very dark carmine single with velvety petals.

LEANDER STARR JAMESON (Kelway)—Blush-rose; very fine; late flowering.

86—LE JOUR (Shaylor 1915)—Large pure white flower of good substance. Stamens yellow showing red stigmas. Early.

74—LE NOIR (Shaylor)—A very dark crimson single with glossy petals.

84—L'ETINCELANTE (Dessert 1905)—Very large cup-shaped flowers. Brilliant carmine with silvery margin. Extra fine.

DEBORAH SAYLES (Shaylor)—A very fine shell pink, single.

DOROTHY ALLISON—A very fresh pink.

81—EGLANTINE (Dessert 1913)—Single white tinged carmine, with golden anthers in the center; resembles a giant wild rose.

77—LUCIENNE (Dessert)—Very vigorous variety with large white single flowers slightly tinted purple central tuft of golden stamens, superb.

85—MADELEINE GAUTHIER (Dessert 1908)—Beautiful flesh-pink.

85—MARGUERITE DESSERT (Dessert 1913)—A very large single flower, pure white entirely powdered and splashed with carmine, central tuft of golden stamens, one of the most exquisite varieties.

MARQUIS—A grand light crimson-red.

MRS. BEERBOHM (Kel.)—Blush-white. Very dainty in its coloring; charming and graceful in form.

MRS. BEERBOHM TREE (Kel.)—Blush-white. Very dainty in its coloring; charming and graceful in form.

86—NELLIE (Kelway)—Blush pink. One of the finest single varieties of this color; very strong and tall; early flowering, the largest flower of all single flowered Peonies.

NULLI SECUNDUS (Kelway)—Deep crimson-scarlet.

ORBY—Bright maroon-crimson.

84—PERLE BLANCHE (Dessert)—Broad, rounded petals of pure white and a glowing mass of golden stamens. Very choice.

89—PRIDE OF LANGPORT (Kelway)—Wonderfully beautiful and distinct shade of brilliant yet soft peach-pink. One of the finest single varieties.



Lady Gadira

87—**PRINCESS DULEEP** Single (Jap) (Kelway)—An exceedingly beautiful variety; a beautiful pink with a mass of golden anthers in the center. Very large and of great substance.

76—**PRINCESS OF WALES** (Kel.)—Flat, compact, crown. Pale lilac-rose, guards flecked crimson, clear center. Late. Deserving of a much higher rating as it is a flower of great beauty.

RED QUEEN (Kelway)—Deep crimson. Upright habit.

RED WING—Very broad petals of the richest velvety-crimson. Crown of golden-yellow stamens. Extra fine.

85—**ROSY DAWN**—Vigorous branching habit. Buds of faintly tinted pink, changing to pure white in the open flower. Desirable.

SCHWINDT (Goos & Koeneman)—Flowers flat, with silver-pink guard petals.

SHIRLEY WALKER (Shaylor)—A very delicate pearl pink single, with a sheen like satin, while the petals are like Japanese crepe.

SILVER CUP (Kelway)—Very large; exceedingly beautiful; pure white.

79—**STANLEY** (Kelway)—Large. Very dark brilliant crimson. Tall, very erect and very free bloomer. Stems vivid red. Early mid-season. This is really the most valuable crimson Peony in this class for landscape work, the brilliant color being very effective.

TAIKOON (Japan)—Large purple flower with blood-red, brilliant reflex.

80—**THE MOOR** (Barr)—Medium size. Purple-garnet. Medium tall, vigorous grower, free bloomer. Rich color, almost as dark as Monsieur Martin Cahnzac. Early.

VERA (Gumm 1923)—A very large, dark red flower of the true single type. The petals are a very dark shade of clear rich maroon, slightly streaked lighter in the back, well rounded in form and symmetrically arranged. The center is a thickly set mass of clear golden stamens, with yellowish carpels tipped bright carmine. The large wax-like blooms are borne boldly above the foliage on good strong stems, and retain their charm without burning or fading until the last petals have fallen. The plant is a medium tall, strong, erect grower, with med-



Dawn (Japanese)

ium set dark green foliage and a free bloomer. Early midseason. A distinct and pleasing variety, which on account of its excellent habits of growth and the lasting quality of the blooms is especially desirable both for landscape and as a show garden flower.

WILD ROSE (Kelway)—White, speckled all over with pink; unique, and most charming and delicate; exactly like a large wild rose.

73—**VELOUTINE** (Dessert 1908)—Tyrian-rose with velvety reflex.

WATTEAU (Goos & Koeneman)—Large snow-white guard petals; center flesh with golden stamens.

75—**WHITE SWAN** (Pleas)—Fine single white, very dainty and graceful.

80—**WILBUR WRIGHT** (Kelway)—Chocolate-maroon; fine habit.

JAPANESE

Japanese Peonies are gaining fast in popular favor. They are of a distinctive type, midway between the single and anemone forms. The glistening cushion of golden stamens, surrounded by waxy rows of petals in the several colors and tints, from snow-white to dark crimson, is what arrests the attention.

These Peonies are exquisitely lovely, and it will be long before their inclusion in every ambitious collection will become a matter of course. In fact a number of growers have withdrawn their Japs from the market during the past few years in order to increase their stock to meet future demands.

They occur in a constantly increasing number of varieties, the creations of Mrs. Pleas, Hollis, Barr and Kelway appearing with those brought directly from Japan and fully equalling the oriental specimens in beauty and perfection. Because of their comparative rarity only a few of these Peonies have been passed upon in the the 1921 symposium of the American Peony Society.

My own collection is as extensive as any and includes the following varieties that I have in sufficient quantities to offer:

81—**AKALU**—Large bright carmine red; single flower, tuft of central filamentous petals saffron yellow striped carmine, extra.

75—**ALTAR CANDLES** (Pleas 1908)—The guard petals are delicate pink color which, upon opening, disclose numerous rounded petals resembling wax candles, each one tipped flame-color. Flowers borne in clusters.

92—**AMA-NO-SODE** (Japan)—One of the best of the Japanese Peonies. The single row of petals are long, evenly rounded, and uniformly cupped, forming a perfect saucer of bright rose-

pink, holding a globular center of half-transformed staminodes, yellow at the base, with the flattened upper half chamois-yellow, edged gold and faced with pink of the same color as the petals. Carpels light green, tipped pink. The plant is tall and vigorous with heavy rich green foliage.

81—**CATHEDRAL**—Guards maroon, center lighter.

DAWN (Calot)—Very large flower of firm texture. Beautiful soft pink with central cushion of thick, straw-colored staminodes. Award of merit, Royal Horticultural Society, England.

85—**DEPARTING SUN** (Japan)—Rich crimson; filiform center, claret suffused with rose and yellow.

DRAGON'S HEAD—Pale, striped crimson with yellow center.

79—**FUGI-NO-MINE**—Single, pure milk white, central tuft of yellow stamens.

69—**O. FUGI** (Japan)—Guard petals pinkish white, center white shaded straw yellow, very strong grower.

92—**FUYAJO** (Japan)—A dark maroon with velvet shading. Two rows of guard petals, center petaloids striped crimson and white.

GERALDINE (Kelway)—Large, medium, flat, Japanese type. Deep carmine-violet. Erect, tall, compact habit. Midseason. Extra good variety for growing in formal plantings and in color plans.

GINKO-NISHIKI—Curious single variety, white petals streaked and striated with crimson carmine, fine clear green foliage.

73—**GLORY** (Hol. 1907)—Medium size, flat, loose. Guards light Tyrian rose, 1(153), narrow ligulated center petals golden yellow, tipped silver. Tall, erect. Midseason.

74—**GOLDEN NUGGET** (Pleas 1913)—The deepest orange yellow of any peony; guards rosy-lilac with bright orange-yellow color changing to a creamy-white. Deliciously sweet scented. A most unique acquisition.

HINODE SAKAI—Guard petals violet rose, central filamentous petals streaked white and yellow.

77—**HO-GIOKU** (Japan)—Guard petals pure white. Large single flower with central tuft of filamentous petals, lively sulphur yellow fading to white.

82—**INNOCENSE** (Hollis 1904)—Lilac-rose, narrow center petals, canary yellow, fading to cream white.

93—**ISANI GIDUI**—Considered by many the best of all Japanese varieties. Stems strong and tall, bearing exquisite white blossoms of pure white with a thick round cushion of golden stamens.

KAMENO-KEROGOMO (Japan)—Is large, crimson-carmine; large central tuft of filamentous petals, is golden-yellow streaked with carmine.

82—**KIMOKIMO** (Japan)—Crimson-carmine, is tinged with garnet; central tuft of filamentous petals, carmine-red, bordered with yellow.

86—**KING OF ENGLAND** (Japan, Kelway)—Rich ruby-madder color, with the narrow central petals at first pure gold and then gold striped crimson. Very handsome. Early.

KOCHO-NO-MAI (Jap)—Crimson-carmine. Extra.

KUKENU JISHI (Japan)—Guard petals silvery flesh pink, changing to white, big central tuft of lively yellow filamentous petals.

KUMAGOE (Japan)—Anemone shape, a rather full flower, deep purple pink, is streaked and splashed with white, silvery border.

LEMON QUEEN (Japan)—Pure white with a central cushion of short, fringed, yellow petals.

MILLAIS (Kelway)—Very large; very dark crimson.

MAJOR LODER (Kelway)—Flesh guard petals, yellow central short petals; is quite distinct. Japanese type.

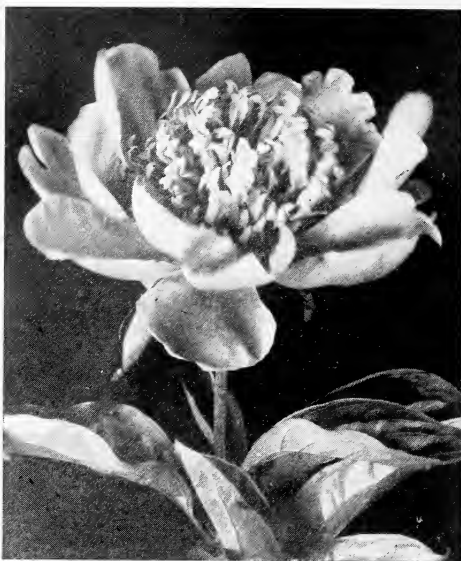
86—**MIKADO** (Barr)—Dark crimson, with narrow filamentous petals crimson edged and tipped gold.

NAUBUNISHISKI (Japan)—Curious variety with irregular white petals striated and streaked with carmine.

MINAMOTA (Millet)—Large purplish red flower with metal reflex.

82—**OHIRAMA** (Japan)—Carmine slightly tinged purple. Golden filiform center.

ONAHAMA (Gumm 1926)—Strong, upright grower, in fact the most robust grower in my collection of 80 varieties of Japs. Color, a deep madder and slightly lighter toward the center, the center is like a ball of gold. The petaloids are yellow on outside and inner surface a dark red. Size six and one half to seven inches. A most striking variety and one of great promise. Midseason.



Golden Nugget

POCAHONTAS (Pleas 1914)—Rose guards with copper colored filamental petals of long scraggly appearance, giving us a very unique flower, reminding one instantly of an Indian maiden.

83—**SNOW WHEEL** (Origin unknown)—Broad outer petals, resembling the waxy-white petals of the Camellia. A fill-form center of filamented petals resembling the beautiful aigrette feathers, the entire flower being a pure immaculate white without spot or blemish. A wonderful flower indeed.

83—**SUNBEAM** (Hollis 1904)—Medium size, flat, loose. Guards pale rose-pink, fading to lilac-white, center canary-yellow, fading to cream-white. Fragrant. Erect, medium tall. Midseason.

SUNRISE (Hinodesekai—Sunrise in the world)—Crimson, central petals tipped yellow.

94—**TAMATEBAKO**—Broad petals of clear soft pink with a large center of yellow stamens. Foliage dark green.

THE DRAGON—(Wal.) Brilliant crimson. Center a cushion of thick yellow stamenodes.

89—**TOKIO** (Japan)—Color, old rose; very large, showing a central tuft of golden filamentous petals. Beautiful variety, a strong grower, and free bloomer. Very choice.

69—**TORPILLEUR** (Dessert 1920)—Large and fine flower of variable form, generally single of the Japanese type, and sometimes with full flowers. Guards petals lively purplish carmine; central filamentous petals of the same tint as guards at the base, but streaked and tipped with yellow, superb variety.

90—**TORO-NO-MAKI** (Japan)—30 inches. Midseason. Double row of lilac white guard petals center white and clear amber yellow.

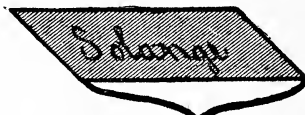
VENISE (Dessert)—Bright, lively pink, slightly tinted with carmine, central tuft of golden stamens; large flower; exceedingly beautiful.

76—**VESUVE** (Dessert 1905)—Large brilliant dark red flowers with metallic reflex and golden stamens. Strong grower and free bloomer.

90—**WHITE LADY**—Dwarf plant but vigorous in growth, with light green foliage. Flowers of glistening white with a very thick mass of deep yellow stamens. The true variety is scarce.

77—**YESO**—Guard or outside petals pure white, narrow center petals white, shaded slightly yellow, with oftentimes, a carmine top.

THE GUMM MARKER



Per Dozen ... \$1.50

Per 100 \$10.00



THE Gumm Flower marker is the most simple and durable of the many devices made for this purpose. It is constructed of one piece of heavy wire twisted together and having a heavy zinc plate beaded and crimped into place so that it cannot come out, and the name is written on this with an indelible or "china marking crayon". As this plate is exposed on both sides the name is written twice and you can see the name from either end of the row. The lower end has a wing projection that prevents the standard from turning.

A special feature of this device is that the name plate can be bent back to any angle to make the reading of the names always easy.

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Remington, Indiana



Keeps them from turning